The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,985 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1887.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. AND O. COMPANY.

THE 2nd Saloon Accommodation of the S. S. "SUTLEJ" leaving 8th May for MARSEILLES and LONDON, has recently been re-arranged and is now fitted with two berthed Cabins and other improvements.

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	For	Sailing.
PEMBROKE	3260	600	C. H. Monte	...	6th May.
MAY	3041	600	W. S. Worcester	12th "	
COATHAM	2003	500	Meadowcroft	20th "	
				TUESDAY.	
M. SUTLEJ	4191	800	A. H. Johnson	...	24th May
D. BOMBASA	2014	500	C. R. Edwards	31st "	
D. ARAB	2041	540	W. Winsor	7th June	
LOMBAY	3143	80	J. [illegible]	14th "	
M. AUSTRALIA	2000	[illegible]	T. F. Bracco	21st "	
D. CANDIA	4121	800	E. M. Edmond	28th "	
" ARAB	2732	500	R. Hazelwood	5th July	
D. BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	12th "	
ROMULA	3.00	700	W. Barratt	19th July	

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All Lond.to steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steamer leaves the Apollo Bunder at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	on or About
ANCONA	3139	800	S. F. Cole	13th May.
M. VENETIA	3373	700	A. R. Daniell	27th "
MALWA	3260	650	G. W. Atkinson	10th June.
EGHOSEN	3660	600	A. C. Loggie	24th June.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N Company.

Bombay, April 25, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 21 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy	Rs. 300, Rs. 240.
" to Marseilles	320, " 250.

Second rate saloon, inclusive of Wine.

First and Second class passengers for Marseilles are landed at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Steamboats.

Usual Discount to R. Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other Italian Class steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	9th May	1st July. (a)
ARCHIMEDE	5,000 800	8th May.	
R. RUBATTINO	5,000 800	1st June.	25th July.
OLAVA	4,000 600	20th "	10th Aug.
D. BALDUINO	5,000 800	10th July.	1st Sept.

(a) R. Rubattino Line.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT PASSAGE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON and BACK, Outward Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	4,000	13th May.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Exchange House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 26, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

BI-MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail from,
MEDUSA	K. Pertl	3500	650	7th May.
ORION	D. Micich	4600	900	1st June.
TITANIA	S. Meras	4200	900	7th "
BERENICE	C. Stutzeg	3500	650	7th July.

A Surgeon and Steward are on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130
RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—			
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 870	Rs. 480	

These rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for MALTA leave Trieste on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
BERNICE	C. Stutzeg	3500	650	14th May 1887.

No cargo will be received on board the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Bosco House, 9, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, April 1, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander	1887.
s.s. ASIA	3550	481	Capt. J. Craig	7th May.
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5000	500	Capt. G. C. Boothby	25th "
s.s. VICTORIA	3327	480	Capt. Wm. Russel	4th June.
s.s. PERSIA	3327	480	Capt. R. Hutchinson	30th "
s.s. ROUMANIA	3187	480	Capt. J. Harris	11th July.
s.s. ASIA	3550	481	Capt. J. Craig	2nd Aug.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, April 23rd, 1887. Agents.

NOTICE.

THE s.s. "METHLEY HALL" will sail for LIVERPOOL DIRECT on or about the 4th May.—

Has good accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

For further particulars please apply to

EDWARD BATES & CO.,
Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite passenger steamer H.S. CITY OF CANTERBURY, 3,217 Tons, Captain A. B. GRAY will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about 4th May. This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Saloon Cabins, Two Bath Rooms, and every Comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

For Freight or Passage apply to

CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 6th April 1887. Agents.

BURMA,

AFTER THE CONQUEST,

VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,

FROM

MANDALAY,

BY

G. [illegible] GEARY,

FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for this book is to be found in the circumstance that [illegible] not at present put [illegible] Mandalay's career has accomplished in placing on record the effect of the [illegible] bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to proclaim the decree fixing the future of the country.—*Author's Preface.*

[illegible] London:

SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON SEARLE, AND REVINGTON.

BOMBAY: TREACHER & CO., Limited, and at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

Price Rs. 2-8. Postage Extra.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 6th May 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie in the forenoon of say order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,586 tons, on MONDAY, 9th May (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Feo, and Sheerab, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ETHIOPIA," 2,032 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 4th May at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on MONDAY, the 16th May, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,079 tons, on SATURDAY, 7th May, at 5 p.m.

S.S. "KERBELA," 1,978 Tons, on or about 8th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, May 2, 1887. Agents.

THE CITY LINE S.S. CITY OF CANTERBURY has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock. Consignees are requested to PRESENT their BILLS OF LADING for our Counter-signature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Matches, oil, acids, and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk, and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages, exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the sanctioned warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 1 May 1887. Agents.

NOTICES.

THE Undersigned beg to inform their numerous patrons and the public, that their TAILORING BRANCH of business in the Fort will be DISCONTINUED from the 1st May 1887, and their Business House will be REMOVED to the address given hereunder, where all orders for wholesale and retail will be executed with their usual promptitude. Please note the address.

V. A. LACKA & Co.,
Travelling Kit Warehouse,
Chuckla Street, near Jackeria Mustid, Bombay.

SIR WM. WEDDERBURN MEMORIAL FUND.

NATIVE Gentlemen desirous of subscribing to the above Fund are requested to send in their Subscription to the Bank of Bombay at their earliest convenience.

PESHAH M. MEHTA,
K. T. TELANG, } HONORARY TREASURER.
COWASJEE HORMUSJEE PATOOBHOY,
TRIBHOVANDAS M. [illegible] } Joint Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS AND MILLOWNERS.

WE, the Undersigned, have COMMENCED BUSINESS at the PATENT SLIP ENGINE WORKS, MAZAGON, and beg to announce that all classes of Wrought and Cast-Iron and Brass Work will be carefully executed under our own supervision. Estimate given on application.

COUPER & TOSH.

Sole Agents in India for Messrs. Marsall and Teasdale's Patent Automatic Spring Metallic Packing.

NOTICE.

THE NEW PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Prince of Wales Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited (in Liquidation) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 31, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, at 3 p.m. on THURSDAY the 5th day of May 1887, for the purpose of transacting the business for which they were at the meeting held on 5th February 1887. Bombay, dated the 14 day of February, 1887.

BYRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
Liquidator.

IN consequence of the DEATH of the PROPRIETOR, FOR SALE at Simla:—

That desirable Estate known as LONGWOOD HOTEL, situated on Elysium Hill in the healthiest part of Simla, and consisting of Seven Buildings about Forty Servants Houses, and Stabling for Sixteen Horses.

No position in Simla would be more suitable for the Private Residence of a Nobleman, as the Grounds on which the Buildings are situated are sufficiently large to isolate the place from encroachment of more Houses.

Its suitability for an Hotel is proved by the years it has been the favourite Hotel in Simla, and its present undeniable popularity. For particulars apply to Mrs. LAURIE, Longwood Hotel, Simla.

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CAPITAL Rs. 12,50,000.

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FIRE RISKS on Mills, Presses, Godowns, Warehouses, Dwelling-houses, Shops, &c., &c., are accepted at most favourable rates and on advantageous terms.

THE
"PUNJAB MAGAZINE,"
THE ORGAN OF
THE PUNJAB ASSOCIATION.

CONTENTS OF THE APRIL NUMBER.

1. A Plan of Campaign. By T. C. Lewis, M.A.
2. Inaugural Meeting of the Punjab Association.
3. Technical Education for India. By J. Campbell Oman, F.C.S., F.L.S.
4. Lady Aitchison Hospital. By Elizabeth Bielby, M.D.
5. Europe and India—A Word in Season. By H.O.P.E.
6. The Teaching of Geography. By M. J. Odgers F.R.G.S.
7. Addresses presented by the Association.
8. English in Indian Colleges (1). By F. Haden Cope, M.A.
9. Hand Work. By "Manus."
10. Jubilee Scholarships.
11. Education in the Punjab.
12. Sir Charles Aitchison and the University.
13. The Enrichment of Vernacular Literature. By Diwan Narendrao Nath, M.A.
14. Work for the Punjab.
15. Mrs. Fawcett on the Social Condition of Women.
16. Medals for Female Students.
17. Native Girls' Schools: Their Shortcomings and How to Remedy Them. By S. D. (A Native Graduate).
18. The Morality of Indian Examinations. By a Fellow.
19. Notes.
20. Rules of the Punjab Association.
21. Superintendence of Indian Students in England.

SINGLE COPY—RUPEE ONE.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary of the Association.

Advertisements for the next Number should be sent, before 1st June, to the MANAGER, "Civil and Military Gazette" Press, Lahore.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., 30, GRAY, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

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THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-stations, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INVALID'S SHERRY.

THIS is our old Dry Sherry. It is a well matured wine, remarkably soft and dry, and free from acidity. It is specially recommended for dyspeptics or those having a gouty diathesis.

Price Rs. 28 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
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INVALID'S PORT. (SANDEMAN'S.)

THIS well known brand is generally prescribed and recommended by the Medical Profession. It is a very superior Dessert Wine, tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character. Invalids and others suffering from the exhausting effects of the climate will find in this Wine excellent recuperating properties.

Price Rs. 34 per dozen.

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FROM THE CELEBRATED DISTILLERIES OF THE VINE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC.

	Cash.
TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC ..... per doz.	Rs. 21 0
TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC "	" 32 0
TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the Celebrated "Heart" Labelled" Brandy "	" 36 0
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, Matured for Medicinal use "	" 41 0

TREACHER & CO., Limited.,
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BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

LINEN TOWELS.

HUCKABACK (FACE) TOWELS.
Rs. 1-12 and 2-4 per dozen.

DIAPER (FACE) TOWELS.
Rs. 13-1, 10-8, 22-8 per dozen.

DIAPER NURSERY TOWELS.
In pieces containing 12 squares, Rs. 10-8.

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ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

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VARIOUS KINDS of TRAVELLING or PALANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME-PIECES, our new Stock of Hall-marked Gold and Silver Watches, Musical Boxes, Gold and Silver Charms, Steel, Silver and Gold Spectacles, Gold Eyeglasses, 9 Carat Gold Stone Ring.

Best metal Watches Rs. 8 Cash.

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Charges—Moderate.

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AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.

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ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.

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(Gramme and Jablochkoff Patents)
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SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.

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CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.

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PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.

Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS ..... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS ..... " 2-12 "

In quantities of not less than 1 case.

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HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.

With notes on sacred and other illustrations.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

BOMBAY: TREACHER & Co., Limited, and at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LONDON: [illegible]

Price Rs. 12. Postage Extra.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart-row.

MONSOON, 1887.

ANTICIPATING the requirements of their numerous Patrons and the difficulties and uncertainties which MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS throughout the Presidency experience in communicating with Bombay during the South-West Monsoon, TREACHER and Co., Ld., are landing from each Mail Steamer extra supplies of

OILMAN'S STORES AND PROVISIONS,
WINES AND SPIRITS, &C.,
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WE have a specially choice selection of the following goods manufactured to our special order, neat and new designs for present season, comprising:—

		Rs. a
Navy Blue and Black Balbriggan Socks, Embroidered Fronts, Silk Spots, &c.	... per pair	2 12
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do. Pure Silk Socks, very rich quality, Embroidered Self and Coloured Clocks	... "	10 0
do. do. do. Embroidered Fronts, a splendid variety	... "	11 8
White Kid Gloves, 2 buttons	... "	2 8
Best Paris do.	... "	3 8
Lavender Kid Gloves	... "	2 8
Straw Kid do. Sewn Black	... "	3 0
White Cambric Bows from 1 to 1½	... per doz.	0 8
do. do. Ties, fine quality, all widths	... "	0 8
do. Tape or Solid Ties	... "	7 8
18 carat Gold Studs, Links, &c., complete in set, silk lined case, original and unique designs, from	...	20 0

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HOSIERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
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Rampart Row, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS. Above Messrs. SOUNDY & Co

BY APPOINTMENT AND UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

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HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS PRINCE LEOPOLD OF GERMANY.

STUDIO decidedly the coolest one in the Presidency. Open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. for Portraiture.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY.

SIR PHILIP GREY EGERTON.

LADY EGERTON and I have stayed in this Hotel for a week and were very satisfied with the attention and management.

22nd January, 1887.

This Hotel is I think the best in Bombay. The Manager and the Servants are very obliging and attentive.

C. H. T. CROSTHWAITE,
Chief Commissioner, C. P.

28th November, 1886.

COLONEL BADDOCK.

A Comfortable Hotel and the Manager always obliging. The new Rooms are cool and clean.

10th November, 1886.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

JUST PUBLISHED.

A SHORT HISTORY
OF THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
BY EDMUND C. COX,
(TRIN. COLL., CAMB.),
BOMBAY DISTRICT POLICE.

CONTENTS

1 Description of the Bombay Presidency.	9 Expansion of the Maratha Power.	18 Mountstuart Elphinstone.
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8 Rise of the Marathas.	16 British Supremacy.	25 The Mutinies in Bombay.
	17 Pindhari or Third Maratha War.	26 Exploits of the Bombay Army.
		27 Internal Administration.

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THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE PERFECTION OF A CIGAR

IS THE "SALISBURY" MADE WITH THE FINEST IMPORTED JAVA TOBACCO,

BY SPENCER AND Co.,

At their Factory in Trichinopoly by experienced workmen.

IT IS
Havannah-shaped, 6 inches long, put up in neat Cedar wood boxes of 50,
Price Rs. 2-8 per box.
Four boxes or 200 cigars can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1
or
Twenty boxes containing 1,000 cigars can be delivered at any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee* (for Rs. 185.

THE "BEACONSFIELD"
is equally good.
Made from precisely the same tobacco. Manufactured in three sizes to suit different tastes. Packed in neat Cedar wood boxes of 100.

No. 1. 4½ inches	long	Rs. 3-0 per box
No. 2. 5 "	"	2-12 do.
No. 3. 5½ "	" (thin)	2-8 do.

The following quantities of each can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1.

3 Boxes of No. 1, 4 Boxes of either No. 2 or 3,
or
1,000 cigars delivered (including forwarding address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee.*

No. 1, Rs. 125. No. 2, Rs. 112-8. No. 3, Rs. 100.

THE "GOLD MOHUR"
is a mild Havannah-shaped cigar. *Made from selected Manilla tobacco* in boxes of 100.

No. 1, Rs. 16 per 1,000. No. 2, Rs. 15 per 1,000.
3 Boxes No. 1, or 4 Boxes No. 2 can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1,
or
1,000 cigars to any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to address.*
No. 1, Rs. 112-8. No. 2, Rs. 100.

THE "SIESTA"
is a rather fuller flavoured cigar, with wood. *Made from selected Manilla tobacco* in boxes of 100.
Rs. 12 per 1,000.
300 of these cigars can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1,
or
1,000 Cigars to any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee* for Re. 11-8.

SPENCER AND CO.,
MADRAS, MANGALORE AND COCANADA.

RINGS & PRECIOUS GEMS.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, in bringing their new and varied assortment of DIAMOND & OTHER GEM RINGS more prominently before the Public, beg to intimate that the GEMS used by them are of the very best quality and obtained direct from the Cutters in AMSTERDAM, with whom they have recently entered into special arrangements by which rare GEMS of the highest class are received regularly, and they are enabled to offer them at cheaper rates than they have been hitherto offered to the public.

Diamond	Half Hoop	Claw-set	Rings
Diamond	do.	do.	Gipsy do.
Diamond	3 Brilliants	Claw-set	do.
Diamond	3 do.	Gipsy	do.
Diamond	Single Brilliant	Claw-set	do.
Diamond	do.	do.	Gipsy do.

Diamond and Ruby Rings	
Diamond and Sapphire	
Diamond and Emerald	
Diamond and Turquoise	
Diamond and Opal	
Diamond and Pearl	

AND ANY OTHER COMBINATION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

AU BON MARCHE,

83, MEADOW STREET.

OUR STOCK is replete with the best of Gentlemen's Shirts, Everclean Cuffs and Collars, Scarves and Ties, Undervests; Ladies' Jersey Jackets, Dressing Gowns, Hats and Bonnets, Veils, Parasols; Children's Suits, Purses, Boots and Shoes; M. M. Pipes' Jewellery; Musical Boxes.

AU BON MARCHE,
83, MEADOW STREET.

PIANOFORTES,

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, overstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way	Rs. 450
THE BOUDOIR PIANO, solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame	" 550
THE "UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE," solid Walnut case, extended ends, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu shell handles and sconces, carved Trusses. THE FINEST UPRIGHT GRAND IMPORTED	" 675
SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves	" 675
SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete bronzed-iron frame extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves ...	" 775
THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung base, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals	" 675
THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonised case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made...	" 1,550
THE "COLLARD AND COLLARD" SHORT IRON GRAND, in solid Walnut, or Ebonized and Gold, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered keyboard	" 1,350

ILLUSTRATIONS OF EACH INSTRUMENT CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND CO. LIMITED, BOMBAY.

JEAN SIBADEY'S CHAMPAGNE.

How much Printer's Ink has been used to extol this most exhilarating Wine! and how much twaddle has been written concerning the superlative quality of popular Brands!

The public is capricious in its tastes:—I one time, a particular Brand is raised to the highest pinnacle of fame, and later on another becomes the popular favorite, while the practical and unprejudiced Judge looks on smilingly, and wonders whether the time will ever come when quality of wine, and not name of shipper, will have the first consideration. It would be cruel to narrate some of the absurdities known to us, appertaining to the circumstances of BRAND AND LABEL *versus* QUALITY.

May we ask the recipient of this leaflet to exercise good prudence in the wine, and believe that a veritable Champagne, of most excellent quality, can be shipped, equal to unbelievably high grade, to many of the most expensive brands. THE WINE we refer to—JEAN SIBADEY'S "CARTE BLANCHE"—is so excellent that we have resolved to make it a speciality, feeling confident that the Indian public have but to know the WINE to ensure our having a very large share of the Champagne trade in India. We ask one and all to TRY it, and not be prejudiced by its moderate price.

CREDIT
RS. 36
Per doz. Qts.

CASH
RS. 33
Per doz. Qts.

OPINIONS.

A well-known Connoisseur of Champagne writes us:—

"I have for some long time past been in the habit of selecting JEAN SIBADEY'S CHAMPAGNE, and have much pleasure in testifying that the quality of the Wine meets with my entire approbation. It is very good, clean and dry, and will bear comparison with any of the most highly prized brands, and when the price is considered, there can be no doubt but that the purchaser obtains far better value in 'JEAN SIBADEY.' You may make any use of my testimony if you deem fit."

N. B.—Allowances made for Shipping Orders for 25 Cases.

SOLE AGENTS FOR LONDON AND INDIA:

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

[*TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4. ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes; nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City.
Mr. P. S. King, Canada Buildings, King St., Wh

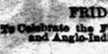
NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND
ALFRESCO ENTERTAINMENT,
VICTORIA GARDENS,
FRIDAY, 6TH MAY 1887,
To Celebrate the Fourth Anniversary of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Western India.

JUBILEE OF JUBILEES!
TWO BANDS IN ATTENDANCE!!
[illegible] Illuminated.
GRAND COMBINATION
OF
Amusements, Skills, Exhibitions, Sports, Clowns, Music, [illegible] Promenades, Refreshment Bufette, &c. &c.

TWO EXTEMPORE DANCING PLATFORMS!
Admission Rs. 1 to the Gardens.
Children under 12 years and Servants accompanying Children, half-price.
[illegible]

CHEAP PASSAGES!



THE A. 1. S.S. "MAMELUKE" of the favourite BIBBY LINE will sail for LIVERPOOL DIRECT about the 14th May. Fares Rs. 350. Apply early to

WM. WATSON & Co.,
68, Apollo St., Bombay. Passenger Agents.

N.B.—Wm. Watson & Co. have also several excellent Steamers for the Continent from about Rs. 220 to about Rs. 280.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.
CLAN CAMERON, 2,450 tons, Capt. Kewley, 31st May 1887.

THESE Steamers have good Accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers, and passages are now available at Reduced Rates.

For further particulars apply to
FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

FOR SALE!
THE OLD NINE-ELMS
PORTLAND CEMENT.
GUARANTEED Tensile Strength about [illegible] Strength: about 1,615 per square inch, in equal parts of Sand.
WARDEN & Co.,
Meadows Street, Fort.

MINTON'S TILES,
PLAIN AND ENCAUSTIC,
FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS.
As laid by us in
Numerous Churches, Banks, and Dwellings in every Presidency throughout the country.
Glazed and Enamelled Tiles for Mantels, Hearths, Wainscotting, etc., and for Exterior Decoration.
WARDEN AND Co.,
Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION
MANGALORE TILES have the approval of the Government and all leading Engineers for their Durability, Lightness, and Cheapness. Any roof covered with these Tiles is Cool and Waterproof, being made by trained Europeans. Their Excellence is unimpeachable.
Orders sent DIRECT from the Factory to any Seaport Town at favourable rate for freights, &c.
WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.
23, Meadows-Street, Fort; Depôt, Powder-bunder, Mazagon

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
THE line between KHOREGAON and MIRAJ is NOW OPEN for Public Traffic of all kinds.
One Passenger Train runs in each direction daily. The Up Train leaving Poona (Ghorpoorie) at 8-15 a.m. arrives Karad 5-40 p.m., Sangli 6-40 p.m. and Miraj 9-20 p.m. The Down Miraj 5-35 a.m., Sangli 6-31 a.m., Karad 9-34 a.m. and arrives at Poona at 7-5 p.m.
For Times at intermediate stations see Time and Fare Tables.
JAS. CRAIK,
Traffic Manager,
Dharwar, 2 May 1887.

WANTED, with immediate possession, a furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill or Cumbala Hill, for a month. Apply to
R. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby Row.

NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to noon on THURSDAY, the 19th day of May 1887, for CONSTRUCTING SMALL-POX HOSPITALS and OUT-HOUSES at Arthur Road.
2. Form of Contract, specification, &c., and all information can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
3. Tenders should be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. (2,000) to be paid to the Controller of Municipal Accounts in cash, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.
4. A further Deposit of Rs. (3,000) will have to be paid by the Contractor whose Tender is accepted.
The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON,
Executive Engineer.
Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 2nd May 1887.

NOTICE.
PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled the "Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act, 1866," notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or other wise having any claims or demands against the late MAJOR McDOUGALL GLEIG, late a Captain in her Majesty's Bombay Army, European deceased who died at Bombay on the 14th day of October 1886 and whose Will and Codicil annexed of whose Property and Or dits were on the 20th day of April 1887 granted Letter of Administration at Bombay in connection with the Will and Codicil annexed of whose Property and Credits were on the 20th day of April 1887 granted Letters of Administration at Bombay to Messrs Salter Hore and Augustus Ayshford Conroy of Bombay, Attorneys of the said Court, and two of the constituted Attorneys of William Scott, one of the Executors named in the said Will (for his use and b nefit and limited until he has) Alexander Cameron Gleig or either of them to the Grant of Probate granted to them or either of them to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency) are required to send to the undersigned, Solicitors for the said Augustus Ayshford Conroy and Augustus Ayshford Conroy on their behalf at their office in Apollo Road within the Fort of Bombay in writing, their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said solicitors on or before the 20th day of June 1887, as after the said last mentioned date the said Augustus Ayshford Conroy as such Administrators will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in their hands to the said William Scott or the person or persons entitled or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets having regard only to the claims of which the said Administrators shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.—Dated this 2nd day of May 1887.
RORE. CONROY & BROWN,
Administrator's Solicitors.

FOR SALE.
A YACHT PIANO
BY CRAMER.
Priced.....Rs. 340.

SYMPATHETIC SQUARE
BY
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
NEARLY NEW,
Rs. 650.
1 ditto ditto Old, Rs. 300.

MARCKS AND CO., Limited,
SOLE AGENTS.
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
43, Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.
THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.
The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundarabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hyderabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, BOLARUM, WADI JUNCTION and TANDUR.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.
INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to focus their business on the notice of the public all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native and European Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., on seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.
Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate* scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.
RATES.
Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot [illegible]
Where a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twenty Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.
Placards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, where they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.
Special arrangements for long periods.
For further particulars apply to the MANAGER of the Gazette Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

OUR CROCKERY, Glassware, Stationery, Millinery, Fancy Goods, Toys, Dolls, Tin Trunks, Table Ornaments, Vases, Hand Bags, Companions, are acknowledged Cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW (Unfurnished) on Pedder Road, for one month. Rent moderate Apply to "Z.," care of this Office.

ADMISSION FREE—FINE ART EXHIBITION of Photographs, Frames, Etchings, Engravings, open daily at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

TO BE LET, ON HIRE, an old famous commodious HOTEL, with two premises, situate at Byculla, in a cool place. Apply "A. B." care of this paper.

FOR SALE, owner going home, Cheap, a Thoroughbred Chesnut ARAB, free from vice, very fast, and showy. "W." care of this Paper.

ON VIEW.—Mr. G. S. Young's Bona-fide Auction Sale of Household Furniture, Piano, Horse and Carriage, Plants, &c., at 29, Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill.

TO-DAY'S ICES, Pistachio and Strawberry Cream, Rosewater Ice, Wines and Spirits of the Best Quality, Wholesale and Retail, MORENAS & Co., General Merchants, 15, Meadow Street.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are durable, rapid, exceedingly simple, neat, not liable to get out of order, and warranted to sew from the finest cambric to the heaviest material. 4, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

A NECESSITY in Hot Season—Nothing is so refreshing as Ice. Four kinds daily. Every day different kinds. Also Wines and Spirits of Best Quality, and Fresh Pastry. To be had at the *VIENNA CONFECTIONERY*, No. 23, Church Gate Street.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 6 each.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, BOMBAY, open to the sea breeze and most conveniently situated. Terms moderate.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo street.

CAVALRY SWARMS. By Lieut.-Colonel G. C. Hogg, Commandant, Poona Horse. To be had at THACKER'S. Price Rs. 2.

ILFORD DRY PLATES, 4½ by 3½, 6½ by 4½ 8½ by 6½, 40 by 8, 12 by 10.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

OUR metal keyless, medium size, "CONQUEROR" watches are unrivalled.—KANNY & Co., Watch-makers, 6, Rampart Row.

ONLY FEW COPIES LEFT of Gujerati Version of Col. Meadows Taylor's Tara (illustrated). Apply at Duftar Ashburn Press, or at the Booksellers.

THE TENACIOUS.—Ladies' Black Canvas Lawn Tennis Shoes, just received a fresh consignment, Rs. 9-8.—Badham, Pile & Co., Ld., Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887, Price, Rs. 12, with postage, Rs. 6-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ACHEMENES, 12 distinct sorts, valued at Rs. 2-4 per doz. American Double Pearl Tuberoses at 4 Annas each. PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross-Road, Bombay.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, just arrived, 18, 20, 22 and 24 gauge, 6, 7, and 8 feet by 2 inches wide. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

ALL WOOL TWEED SUITS, Stylishly cut and well made, from Rs. 14-3 to 25. 3 in Coat and Trousers. Y. A. LACKA & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, Fort, Bombay.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTES on a VISIT to SOMNATH GIRNAR and other places in KATTYWAR, By J. BURGESS, M. R. A. S., F. R. G. S. Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

INDIAN FINE ART.—A Handsome Chess, Cribbage, Work and Writing Table combined, beautifully inlaid Ivory and Mother-o'-Pearl, Rs. 230. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay.

WANTED, by a Young Lady, a SITUATION as Daily Governess, with a Private Family, Eneilsh or Parsee preferred. Good references. Address "H. E." care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE in INDIA and GOVERNMENT POLICY, as exemplified by the history of the Bombay harbour foreshore. Re. 1-4 postage, 1 anna.

LOST ONE SHARE, No. 241, of the Manmar Manufacturing Company, Limited, standing in my name. All persons are warned against dealing with the same in any way.—NURSEY MOWJEE, Mandvie Bunder.

FOR SALE, an "EXCELSIOR" TRICYCLE, by Bayliss and Thomas, Coventry, made to order and not much used, Rs. 250. Apply to "J. W." 2, Grant Buildings (1st Floor, left hand side) Colaba Bombay.

FORBES'S ICE supplied at each Station by Mail Train from Bombay to Ahmedabad at One Anna per lb. Liberal Terms to Traumers. Apply to RIAJI & MOSHIN, Pydowai, Bombay. Large Depôt at Ahmedabad Station.

THE STEAM LAUNCH "ELEPHANTA" has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is now available for private parties to Elephanta and other places of pleasure resort in the harbour. Apply to THOS. COOK and SON, Rampart Row.

GENTLEMEN and LADIES residing in Bombay or the Mofussil can always rely upon having their orders promptly executed and their wants attended to by intelligent and Civil European Assistants at The CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Milliners and Outfitters, Church Gate Street.

JUBILEE COOKERY BOOK, Price Rs. 1-0-0. Contains Recipes for making Favorite Indian Dishes, such as "Xmas Puttanees, Sweet Mango Preserve, Guava Jelly and Cheese, Puddings of various sorts, Halwa, Tamarind Fish, Balchow, Mango Chutnies, Curries &c. &c. To be had of the SUPERINTENDENT, TRACT and BOOK SOCIETY, BOMBAY.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound, Rs. 3-8; postage, 4 annas.

PEARSE and Co. are the SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS in BOMBAY for the ROYAL HUNGARIAN WINES, from BUDA PESTH. Orders are being registered.

HE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF
THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna
[*Bombay Gazette Office*, Rampart-row.

DIAMOND DYES.
ECONOMY
IN
DRESSING!
Any fabric or fancy article can be easily and perfectly colored to any shade by using the
DIAMOND DYES.
They are the only dyes manufactured with full directions given for coloring Wool, Silk and Cotton Goods. All colors fast and durable. BLACK, BROWN, ORANGE, BLUE, SCARLET, GRENADINE, RED, NAVY BLUE, SEAL BROWN, OLIVE GREEN, TERRA COTTA and 20 other best colors. Each packet will color one to four pounds of goods. If you have never used dyes try these 41 cents. You will be delighted. Price 15d. a packet. 27 colored samples and a pretty story book given free of charge by the dealer.
DIAMOND GOLD,
SILVER,
BRONZE, and
COPPER PAINTS
for gilding Fancy Baskets, Frames, Lamps, Chandeliers, and for all kinds of ornamental work. Equal to any of the high-priced kinds. Price 3d. a packet.
ARTIST'S BLACK
for Ebonising Furniture and Wooden or metallic article so other preparation equals the Diamond Artist's Black. One trial will prove any one of its great usefulness. Price of Artist's Black 6d.
For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers
WELLS AND RICHARDSON CO.,
26 Bruce Lane, Charterhouse Street, London, E. C.
Trade and Native dealers supplied at wholesale prices by
TREADWELL AND COMPANY, Limited,
Bombay, Poona and Byculla.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE, COWASJEE & COMPANY,
41, MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.
SALE OF COTTON BELTINGS.
On FRIDAY, 6th inst., 3 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room, on account of whom it may concern,
3 cases containing 112 rolls of cotton beltings containing 3, 4, 5 and 6 inches by 4 ply.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, May 3, 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 3rd inst., will commence Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mottlow Shroff, Fort, opposite the old *Bombay Gazette* office, a consignment of very handsome and large mirrors in gilt frames, handsome marble flower vases, Meadow Shrowsas, flower holders, flowerstands, mats, milk and water jugs, bronze K. O. lamps, ladies' shawls, watches, fancy goods, glass ware, lamps, handpainted and other fans, sticks, and other valuable goods and sundry samples, also a new upright piano specially built for India by the London Music Publishing Co., new pasadena lamps, &c.
The property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BEBA DHUBOO STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 3rd May, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees, Bhima Hooka and Mugga Gewa, and on account and at the risk of Sullamanjee Essajee, Bodulee Dossajee and Essajee Tanbhoy, in pursuance of the Power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 18th day of June 1883, and subject to a charge of Rs. 1,099 and interest due at foot of the said mortgage of the premises executed by the said Sullamanjee Essajee in favour of Bhoodie Dana, Motee Ajbe, Kurishna Dana and Bhoola Hemd Subhooch dated the 7th day of June 1882.
All that piece of Government ground, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the north side of Beba Dhuboo Street, without the Fort of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 2,705, New No. 2,711, old survey No. 1,700 new survey No. 1455, and assessed under No. 57, admeasuring 140 and three-ninth square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the said Beba Dhuboo Street, on the north by the house of Vulloo Mahomedji Lookmanjee and on the south by the sweeper's passage and the house of Ruttonbai, daughter of Essajee.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF FOUR THREE LAND WITH GODOWNS AND BUILDINGS AT ELPHINSTONE LAND ESTATE, WITHOUT THE FORT.
TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 4th May, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & and Co. will sell by Public Action on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Khoja Hasanbhoy Bundali, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Nursoo Dhurmsiee, (an insolvent), in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage and further charge, dated respectively the 23rd day of July 1884, and 25th day of June 1885, the undermentioned land and buildings, viz.:—
All that piece or parcel of leasehold land situated on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,500 square yards or thereabouts, bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the north by the land belonging to the trustees, and on or towards the east by land in the occupation of Noor Mahomed Abdul Rahman, partly by vacant ground belonging to the trustees, and on or towards the west by land in the occupation of the trustees and are now occupied by tenants together with a chawl and divers godowns and buildings built thereon.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Bayne, solicitors to the mortgagee, at their office on the Esplanade Road, Fort.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.
Nagdevi Street, commonly known as Barbhuya Mohola *without the Fort.*
TO-MORROW, *WEDNESDAY, the 4th May, at 4 p.m.*, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises by order of the mortgagee Mansukhlal Hargovandas, *Haridas Hargovandas*, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, *Bawanjee Vullyboy, Mahomed* Bowanjee, Sucoor Bowanjee and Rahibai, widow of Osman Bawanjee, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 9th day of June 1882, and of further charged, dated the 6th day of November, 1886.
All that piece fasaadari land (whereof Hassan Mahomed and Ebrahim Mahomed are fazundars) with the messuage or dwelling-house and dwelling thereon, situate on the east sideof Nagdevi Street, commonly known as Barbhaya Mohalla, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement 167 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Nagdevi Street, on the north by the property of Chundoo Peroo butcher, and on the south by the property of Shak Hussain and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 101 and now under No. 101, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagors and their tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, May 3, 1887.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 1, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.
SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT ISRAEL MOHOLA CROSS-LANE, SHAMJI HASSAJI STREET, MANDVIE AND DOONGRI.
On the undermentioned days, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Bhima Hooka and Mugga Gewa, and on account and at the risk of Sullamanjee Essajee, Bodulee Dossajee and Essajee Tanbhoy, in pursuance of the Power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 18th day of June 1883, and subject to a charge of Rs. 1,099 and interest due at foot of the said mortgage of the premises executed by the said Sullamanjee Essajee in favour of Bhoodie Dana, Motee Ajbe, Kurishna Dana and Bhoola Hemd Subhooch dated the 7th day of June 1882.
All that piece of Government ground, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the north side of Beba Dhuboo Street, without the Fort of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 2,705, New No. 2711, old survey No. 1,700 new survey No. 1455, and assessed under No. 57, admeasuring 140 and three-ninth square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the said Beba Dhuboo Street, on the north by the house of Vulloo Mahomedji Lookmanjee and on the south by the sweeper's passage and the house of Ruttonbai, daughter of Essajee.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BALE OF POST THREE LAND WITH GODOWNS AND BUILDINGS AT ELPHINSTONE LAND ESTATE, WITHOUT THE FORT.
TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 4th May, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & and Co. will sell by Public Action on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Khoja Hasanbhoy Bundali, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Nursoo Dhurmsiee, (an insolvent), in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage and further charge, dated respectively the 23rd day of July 1884, and 25th day of June 1885, the undermentioned land and buildings, viz.:—
All that piece or parcel of leasehold land situated on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,500 square yards or thereabouts, bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the north by the land belonging to the trustees, and on or towards the east by land in the occupation of Noor Mahomed Abdul Rahman, partly by vacant ground belonging to the trustees, and on or towards the west by land in the occupation of the trustees and are now occupied by tenants together with a chawl and divers godowns and buildings built thereon.
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For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....Rs. 480,000
RESERVE FUND .....,, 200,000
LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON
LONDON OFFICE—62, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSITS and DRAFTS are issued for fixed periods, terms to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted advised through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Karrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER,
Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
Limited.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£500,000,
LONDON BANKERS:
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.
DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
,, 6 ,, ... 4 per cent. ,,
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody, a commission charged on withdrawals. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.
A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED,
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the *Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.*
DEPOSITS received, available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed *thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.*
DEPOSITS are also received for *fixed periods on terms* which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted on the Agencies of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.
PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the OLDEST and MOSSES obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per Doz.	Per doz.
CHAMPAGNE		
Heidsieck Monopole	Rs. 48 0	Rs. 24 0
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	,, 48 0	,, 24 0
Dry Extra Choice Champagne	,, 36 0	,, 18 0
First Quality Dry	,, 30 0	,, 15 0
From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AY-EN-		
CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldlack, extra	Rs. 44 0	,, 47 0
STILL HOCKS.		
From J. M. PASSUMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, 18 0	,, 21 0
Geisenheimer	,, 17 0	,, 20 0
Gelbfrauenmilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Marcobrunner	,, 21 0	,, 28 0
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 32 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sterne	Rs. 20 0	,, ..
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good Old Red Port	Rs. 12 0	..
Fine ,, ,,	,, 16 0	..
Very fine ,, ,,	,, 27 0	..
Most particular Reserved Old Red Port	,, 36 0	..
CLARETS.		
From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Francs	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	,, 14 0	..
Chateau Lagrange	,, 16 0	,, 15 0
Chateau Grand Lavirac	,, 18 0	..
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	..
Chateau Lascombes	,, 21 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	,, 23 0	..
Chateau Mauvesin	,, 27 0	..
From MICHELIN & FILS.		
Haut Canon	Rs. 15 0	..
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0	..
Chateau Larose	,, 20 0	..
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 2 0
Cru de Barreyres	,, 16 0	..
From J. ROEMER & SOHN, WIEHNEN.		
Hungerrian Claret	Rs. 17 0	..
Chateau Rosenez	,, 18 0	..
From FRANZSCARVAST.		
Carlowitzer	Rs. 12 0	.. 14 0
Kloster Brauerei Franco, Rounder, Fine	,, 14 0	.. 16 0
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
,, Red Bar	,, 12 0	,, 14 0
Chateau Larose	,, 20 0	,, 24 0
BRANDY AT REDUCED PRICES.		
F. Dessaintier & Co.'s Brandy	Rs. 11 0	..
Cognac, Field Champagne, Mousse	,, 25 0	..
Red Bags	,, 18 0	..
Cognac, Gold label, thick capsules	,, 22 0	..
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	,, 30 0	..
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	,, 35 0	..
Charles Lorvoire very old Brandy	,, 70 0	..
BURGUNDY.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Volnay	Rs. 21 0	..
hambertin	,, 28 0	..
WHISKY AT REDUCED PRICES.		
Thistle Blend, Whiskey	Rs. 5 0	..
,, Urquhart's Blend	,, 7 0	..
BEER.		
	Per doz. qts	Per doz pts.
Bavarian Export Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	,, 5 4	,, ..
Antone Dreher's Vienna Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	,, 5 4	,, 3 4
Grimm's	,, ..	,, ..
ITALIAN WINES.		
Vino Bascia	Rs. 15 0	..
Vino Barbera	,, 15 0	..
Vino Grignolino	,, 15 0	..
SUNDRIES.		
Italian Vermouth (Torin)	Rs. 18 0	..
Vin Mariaque a case of 24 bottles	,, 36 0	..
Finest Kirsch	,, 36 0	..
Gin—Boord and Son's Old Tom	,, 18 0	..
Chartreuse, Yellow	,, 63 0	..
Finest Italian Vermouth	,, 24 0

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Annual General Meeting, Bombay Presidency Association, in Rooms, 5 p. m.

Polo, Maidan, 5 p. m.

Dramatic Performance in honour of Sir William [illegible] Gaiety Theatre, 9 p. m.

ARRIVALS.—The following vessels arrived on the [illegible]:—Abyssinia (barque), from New York. Yesterday:—Sutlej (s), from London; and Lalpoora (s), Karachi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Calder (s), for Persian Gulf; Arabia (s), Persian Gulf and Karachi: European (s), Genoa; and Newsea (s), Coast and Calcutta.

MARRIAGE PROCESSION.—We are requested to state that the marriage procession of Mr. Vishaldas, the son of Mr. Damodhar Thackersey Mooljee, will start from Halai Bhattia Mahajun Wady, Kalbadevi Road, at 5 o'clock this evening.

PALMER'S DOCK.—The s.s. City of Canterbury entered, and the s.s. Regius left the dock on the 14th. The s.s. Lalpoora entered it yesterday.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY (HEAD BRANCH).—The Statement of the above dispensary for the month of April shows the daily average attendances to be 221·18, the admissions 2,334, and the prevailing diseases, fevers, diarrhœa and dysentery.

POLO.—The game to-day will be:—White—Messrs. Griggs, Baker, Rocheford, Warden, Wallace and Dinon. Red—Messrs. King, Stan, Graham, Warner, Eagles, Murray and Summer. Play will commence at 5-15 p.m.

HONOUR TO SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.—The dramatic performance in honour of Sir William Wedderburn, for which invitations have been issued by Mr. Nanabhai E. Rasty in will be given at the Alfred Theatre to-night.

THE GUJARATI "DNYAN PRASARAK MANDLI."—The seventh lecture of the season will be delivered under the auspices of the above Society, at the Framji Cowasji Institution, at 6 o'clock this evening, by Mr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A., on "Wind."

REPORTED THEFT.—Dhunjeesha Nanabhoy, living at Bazaar Gate Street, reports to the police on Sunday the theft of six gold studs and a pair of gold links, valued at Rs. 70, from his premises.

DEATH AT THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the House of Correction, touching the death of Abdool Raymon Abdool Kadur, aged 64 years. Deceased was a prisoner in the jail undergoing a term of fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment. About six days ago he was admitted into the jail hospital suffering from fever and other disorders, from the effects of which he died. The verdict was that the death was the result of [illegible].

THE PARSEE TIGER SLAYER.—Mr. Hormusji Kotwál, the well-known tiger slayer, who was lately mauled by a leopard in the jungles of Bansda, and is now lying at his Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, is in a precarious state of health. His pulse was very weak throughout yesterday, and he was only in a semi-conscious state. It is said that he lost a great deal of blood from his wounds before he could receive medical aid.

THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Inspector Cobb charged a gharrywallah, named Roosbun Alli, before Mr. Ryan, with the theft of gold lace of the value of Rs. 500. The accused had been arrested while disposing of some of the gold lace, and on inquiries being instituted, it was found that the lace was portion of a larger quantity which had been stolen from the house of a merchant a few days ago. The accused accounted for the possession of the stolen property by stating he had received it from a man named Bhansi, who had absconded. The case was adjourned on the application of Inspector Cobb.

AN EXTENSIVE THEFT.—Constable McCormack yesterday placed Sooja Moolajee, a Marwaree, before Mr. Ryan, on a charge of stealing Rs. 10,000 in cash and ornaments. It appeared the accused was a servant to a wealthy Marwaree shroff, and while his master was out of the shop one evening, the accused secured his keys and opened an iron safe, from which he abstracted gold and silver ornaments and cash to the value of Rs. 10,000, which he concealed in an empty house. After a few days the complainant discovered the loss and reported the matter to the police. When arrested, the accused admitted he had taken the money and jewellery, but had only spent Rs. 2 of the whole. The case was adjourned.

OVERZEALOUS POLICE SEPOY.—Inspector Saunders yesterday charged two police sepoys, named Mahadeo Bahwani and Luxmon Vittoo, with having wrongfully restrained a woman named Ganga, and with having exceeded their duties as sepoys. It was stated that a native had complained that his wife had been staying with Ganga for immoral purposes. The accused made inquiries, and then took the case before Constable Webb, who finding that the case came more properly within another section, ordered the policemen to take it before Inspector Dillon. Instead of doing so, however, they went home with Ganga. The woman, however, becoming frightened, ran upstairs, and being followed by the first sepoy, jumped out of a window. The policemen then took her to Mr. Dillon, and were directed to remove her to the J. J. Hospital. Constable Webb having reason to go to that institution in another case, found the parties there and learnt the above particulars. The matter was adjourned.

ROBBING CHILDREN.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Superintendent McDermott charged Crishna Sadoo and Gaiboo Ahmed, before Mr. Ryan, with theft and abetment of theft of a silver ornament, valued Rs. 5, from a child. From the evidence adduced by the police it appeared that on Friday morning a blind woman was sitting on the bunder at Mody Bay with her child playing near her. The first accused went up to the child and pulled off two silver wristlets from its arms. A townsman who was passing by, seeing the act, immediately arrested the accused. The accomplice came up and attempted to rescue him, but the townsman would not release his hold, and on a policeman appearing on the scene he absconded. Constable George discovered the fact that No. 1 had committed numerous thefts of the kind, and had even with the aid of his accomplice bridged children before depriving them of their gold or silver ornaments. These the thieves used to make over to a Marwaree named Heera Dewa, who added to his occupation of money-lender, that of receiver of stolen goods. Superintendent McDermott applied for a remand of the accused, as he had several cases against them, and desired to make further investigations. Mr. Ryan granted the adjournment, remarking he would send the case to the Sessions.

INVADING A CLUB.—Mr. Kirkpatrick appeared before Mr. Ryan yesterday, and laid an information against ten Parsees with having trespassed on the premises of the Persian Club. The learned counsel applied for a summons against the men, who, he stated, had on Sunday entered the club tent on the Esplanade, and though not members, took possession of the place, and created a disturbance. The members were under the apprehensionthat if process was not granted similar behaviour might take place again. Mr. Ryan accepted the information to be filed, but refused to grant a summons until the police had made inquiries. Mr. Kirkpatrick apprehended that serious consequences might follow on this procedure. It practically made the police deciders in the case. They would hear conflicting statements and then decide, and his Worship would act on that report. Mr. Ryan remarked that he had some doubt of the information, believing that the case was some *bona fide* dispute as to whether the men were members of the club or not, and on that ground no criminal prosecution could lie. He thought the complainants were rather hasty in pushing to the Court, as it appeared to him that there was some misunderstanding. Mr. Kirkpatrick desired that police protection would be accorded to his clients, and Mr. Ryan remarked that that was a matter for the police.

ARRIVAL OF H. H. THE NAWAB OF RADHANPUR.—H. H. the Nawab of Radhanpur, accompanied by his Minister, Rao Bahadur Chimpuram Hurry and other followers, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning by the Ahmedabad mail train. He alighted at the Grant Road station, where excellent arrangements had been made by his highness' Agent, Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik. The station was carpeted with red cloth, and sofas and chairs were provided for those who were invited to meet the Nawab. A guard of honour, consisting of a company of the 21st Regiment, under the command of a native officer, was drawn up in front of the station. Mr. S. Macdonald, Assistant Secretary in the Political Department, attended at the station on behalf of the Government. His Highness comes to Bombay for a change of air, as he has been suffering for some time past from rheumatic pains. Hakim Chota Saheb of Baroda and the principal native merchants and brokers of Bombay formed a reception committee; and among those present were:—Drs. Hormusji N. Seervai and Jumnadas Premchund, Messrs. Nagindas Maneklal, Javerilal U. Yajnik, M. K. Pundit, Liladhur Shamji, Virchund Dipchund, Edulji Rustomji Reporter, Monsookbhoy Bhagoobhoy, Madhavlal J. N. Yajnik, Keseowchund Vunaraj, Anundrow Chintuba, Madhowji Devjee, Nanabhoy Nowroji, Jivraj Madhowdas, Premchund Raychund, Vasuji Nanjee, Nagindas Jaikissendas, Ardesir Moonshi, P. R. O. Wadia, Manmohundas Nurrotumdas, Mugunlal Hargovindas, Shaikee BeemMoonsia, Thakordas Shakurlal, Ahmedbhai Rahimtoola, &c., &c. His Highness the Nawab and his Dewan, after an interchange of civilities, drove in a carriage-and-pair to his bungalow, "Prospect Lodge," on Cumballa Hill.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 1st May, 1887.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·777
Dry Bulb Thermometer	84·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·3
Dew Point	76·9
Relative humidity	74
Amount of cloud sky (the whole sky clouded =10)	0·4
Direction and velocity of wind at 6 p.m.)	S 9·0
Direction and velocity of wind at 10 p.m.)	S 10·0
Rainfall [illegible] (Wind [illegible] S.S.W., S.W., W.S.W., W., W.N.W., N.W., N.N.W., N., N.N.E., N.E., E.N.E., E., E.S.E., S.E., S.S.E., S.)	0·15

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday, Captain Henry Morland presiding. The meeting had to wait nearly half an hour before a quorum could be formed. The following members were present:—Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Byramjee Nasserwanjee Serval, G. Cotton, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Damodar Tapidas, Dosabhoy Framjee, J. B. Duxbury, Eknath Raghunath Narayen Khote, Fasulbhoy Viaram, Edwin Richard Freeborn, A. M. Gubbay, Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Jehanghir Cowasjee Jehanghir, Cowasjee Dady Limjee, Mahomed Hussein Hakim, G. W. Martin, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Mr. Mirza Hussein Khan, Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, Messrs. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook, Nusser Mohommed Futehally, Col. A. B. Portman, Messrs. Raghunath Narayan Khote, Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Khory, Captain H. O. Selby, Mr. Shivji Dhurmaji, Sir Frank H. Souter, Kt., Mr. Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, and Surgeon-Major G. Waters.

RE-APPOINTMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

On the motion of Colonel Merewether, seconded by Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, the Corporation recorded the Government resolution re-appointing Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, C.S., Municipal Commissioner of Bombay.

SECRETARY TO THE TOWN COUNCIL.

The Town Council's resolution, dated 30th March 1887, appointing Mr. James Lesak, Assistant Health Officer, to act as Secretary to the Town Council, during the absence of Mr. Barrow on privilege leave, was recorded.

BUDGET TRANSFERS.

The Secretary to the Town Council reported certain budget transfers made by the Council up to 20th April 1887. Among the items sanctioned by the Council were a sum of Rs. 2,500 for repairing Persian wheels and Rs. 15,000 for road repairs. Dr. Blaney objected to the prevailing practice of sanctioning thousands of rupees in excess of budget grants in the middle of the year.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee explained that the sanctions asked for were nothing more than a mere business arrangement. Whenever in the middle of the year certain expenditure had to be provided for immediately, the Commissioner pointed out to the Town Council savings made in other grants, and asked that the savings should be applied for other purposes.

The transfers were then sanctioned.

THE JUBILEE ADDRESS.

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The motion was then carried.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 2.

The Calls' changes shown in Reuter's London circular of Saturday evening are an advance of ½ in French Rentes in Paris on the 1886, and a decline of ¼ in the Internal in Consols, which now stand at 102¼. The Bank of Bombay returns for the month ending 30th April, on Saturday, shows the following :—

Current Deposits at Head Office	Inc. Rs.	13,55,622
Do. do. Branches	Dec. ,,	1,61,128
Other Deposits	Dec. ,,	13,11,104
Government Securities	Dec. ,,	71,926
Bills Discounted	Inc. ,,	1,36,935
Advances on Stocks, Funds and Shares	Dec. ,,	9,95,967
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc. ,,	1,68,030
Total Liabilities	Inc. ,,	9,35,613

This increase of 10 lakhs in the Cash Balance is certainly disquieting. It will be perceived from the above statement, that payments in to the credit of the Government account, the actual trade movements exhibiting an increase on the week of 9½ lakhs. From whatever quarter it comes, however, an augmentation of the amount of cash in hand has a reassuring effect, and taking it that we are now experiencing about the greatest point of hardened pressure for the season, so far at least as our export trade is concerned, we should be inclined to look for greater ease in money before long. The Bank's minimum may not be reduced below the present level of 10 per cent. for some time to come, but already more favourable terms can be obtained outside.

EXCHANGE.—The confirmation by Reuter of the drop in the price of Bar Silver previously reported through private channels induced the market to open with a very weak feeling, and a decline of 3-32d. was quoted in Bank, 1-16d. in Private paper. In the course of the morning one Bank came out as a seller of demand at a recovery of 1-32d., say, 1s. 4 29-32d., but afterwards wishdrew, and 1s. 4¾d. is again the quotation. Forward, the weakness is very marked. There are no sellers of private paper for distant delivery, while the Banks make such a wide difference, as compared with ready rates, for their paper, that remitters are quite unable to operate. We quote for next Mail :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4¾d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4¾d.	,,
Do. 4 months' sight	1s. 4 15-16d.	,,
Credits, 4 months' sight	1s. 5 1-16d.	,,
France, 8 months' sight	1·80	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER, on the strength of the easier tendency apparent in Money, has been in active request to-day at advancing rates. A considerable business was done in Fours this morning at Rs. 96¾, and at the close the quotation is advanced to Rs. 96¾. Fours-and-a-half have also improved, and are now quoted at Rs. 101¼, although we cannot hear of any extent of business at that.

SHARES.—Spinning and Weaving Mills are all firm, and in several instances a further improvement of Re. 5 to Re. 10 per share is recorded. In Press Companies New Berars have recovered to Rs. 547½, Akbar to Rs. 1,050.

COTTON.—Has not been so firm as the tenor of the Home advices would have warranted us in anticipating. Exporters have received few buying orders from the other side, and the Mills have again been the chief operators at about Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy advance. We hear of 1,000 candies Antra having been bought at Rs. 192, 600 bales Good Sawginned at Rs. 204 to Rs. 207, 300 bales Julgaum at Rs. 187 to Rs. 193, 200 bales Dhollera at Rs. 185 to Rs. 190, 300 bales Mowa at Rs. 201 to Rs. 202½, and 800 bales Good Bombay pressed Bhownugger at Rs. 192 per candy. The following are about current quotations :—

	F.G.F.	Good.	Fully Good.	Fine.
Bengals	133-5	140	148-9	159-60
Comras (staple)	180-90	197-8	203-5	...
Bolatee	173-5	182-3	188-9	...
Khandeish	176-8	184-6	191-2	...
Broach	...	225?	...	235-7
Dhollera	...	197-8	203-5	214-6
S. G. Dharwar	...	...	202-7	,, ...
Westerns	...	...	191-2	,, ...

WHEAT is easier to-day by about 4 annas per cwt., but this is not sufficient to bring sellers and buyers together, so that very little business still results.

SEEDS.—A considerable ready business is passing at previous prices in both Linseed and Rapeseed, but no forward contracts are being effected.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were :—

Cotton	12,436 bales.
Wheat	74,216 cwt.
Linseed	14,070 ,,
Rapeseed	2,368 ,,
Groundnuts	4,154 ,,

FREIGHTS are firm, not to say strong. For favorite Continental ports £1-5 is the current quotation, and ready Cotton has been booked for Liverpool to some extent at £1-6 3, while £1-3 9 to £1-5 has been paid for shipment towards the end of the month. The s.s. Worsley Hall is reported to have been fixed for Marseilles and Liverpool or two Mediterranean ports at £1-1-3 for June loading.

COMMERCIAL ITEMS.

THE *Liverpool Daily Post* of 15th April has the following on the position of the Cotton market :—

As prices have advanced ¼d to ½d per lb. from the previous lowest point, and as during the interval a very large business has been done, it is not surprising that operators show a disposition to rest a while especially as Yarns have only partially followed the advance in Cotton, while Cloth has not moved at all. The position of the staple is still one of considerable strength ; but it goes without saying that the situation is not so strong as when middling upland was at 5¼d for spots, and at 5-14d for August-September delivery. Speculators are, therefore, desirous of ascertaining the intentions of Manchester before increasing their "bull" interest in the article. Up to the present every spindle in Lancashire is fully employed, but the question is—can spinners renew expiring contracts on the basis of the rise in the raw material, or on such a basis as shall enable them to work without loss ? The leading authorities in Manchester say that they cannot ; and they say also that the position of the manufacturer is becoming so unsatisfactory, in consequence of excessive production, that we may at any moment hear of looms being stopped. No one, however, will pay much heed to these complaints until they are backed up by a diminished demand for Cotton. It is admitted that with a continuance of the present rate of consumption prices will in all probability experience a further rise ; but what the "bulls" wish to know is—will the present rate of consumption be maintained ? Meanwhile, even with a reduced demand, it is not expected that prices will fall back to any important extent, certainly not to the low rates touched early in the year. The crop question is still unsettled, but the range of estimates is materially reduced, the current computation lying chiefly between 6,300,000 and 6,450,000, with a few as high as 6,500,000.

BOMBAY SILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs.	all		cr.
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do.	344½
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 do.	344
		500			
EXCHANGE BANK.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100		6 do.	155
Alliance Bank of Simla					
Corporation	21,000	125	all	17½ do.	256-10
National Bank of India	37,500	250		5 pct	103xd.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	850
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,025
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,00		Rs. 50	1,000
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance Co	250	5,000	1,000	Rs. 190	1,025

RAILWAY COMPANIES

G. I. P. 5 per cent. Stock	...	£100	...	...	£146
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	...	£100	...	...	£161

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ltd.	1,000	200	200	} 10		130
Badhan, Pile & Co. Ltd.	200	200	150	} p.		130
Bagry Co. Ltd.	4,000	100	100	6 p.c.		155
Barton & Co. Ltd.	500	50	100	Rs. 20		100
Do. New Issue	500		87	10-2 sp.c		12-5
Bombay Land & Building Co. Ltd.		500	100	2-8p.c		100xd.
Bombay Spg. & W. Mill Co.	60	500	500	11 p.c		500xd
Bombay Spg. & W. Mills	99	1,000	1,000	18 p.c.		220
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1,39	100	100	Rs.	5	112xd.
Bombay & Persian Steam Navigation Co.	1,000	500	500	7 p.c.		2,550
Do. (Ice Account)	2,000	62	275	Rs.	5	5,50
Bombay Municipal Bonds						
Cash Bazar Co. Ltd.	1,39	100	100			98
Casualty Fire & Life Insurance Co.	1,000	500,	400			400
Cooper, Meade & Co.	3,00	100	100	Rs.	10	71
Gorr & Co. Ltd.	500	1 0	40			45
Indian Peninsular Steamship Association	5,00	100	10	Rs.	15	10
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Spinning & Weaving Co. Limited	62,00	25	20	Rs.	4	104
Kurnool Coal Syndicate	60	200	200			220
Lee & Co. Ltd.	1,00	50	12	Rs.	20	220
Lyall & Co. Ltd.	4,00	50	12	Rs.	20	61
Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co. Ltd.	4,00	100	100	16 p.c.		1,3
Mazagon Dock Co. Ltd.	1,00	50	100	13 p.c.		200
Mazagon Foundry and Engineering Co.	1,00	10	3	10%		10
Oriental Life Insurance Co.	5,00	10	4	4		10
Premchand Roychand	5,00	100	100	5	8 p.	1,0
Scinde Steam Navigation Co.	60	100	3	12	p.	2
Shaw & Co. Ltd.	1,00	50	25	Rs.	20	2
Shaw, Wallace & Co. Ltd.	4,00	100	100	16 p.c.		1,3
Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.	1,00	50	100	13 p.c.		2
Tata Mills Ltd.	1,00	100	100	6 p.c.		1,0
Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	1,00	100	100	6 p.c.		1,0
Thomas Cook & Son	1,00	100	100	6 p.c.		1,0
Tuticorin Spinning & Weaving Co. Ltd.	1,00	100	100	6 p.c.		1,0
Union Bank of Calcutta	1,00	100	100	6 p.c.		1,0
Universal Life Assurance Co.	1,00	100	100	6 p.c.		1,0
Western India Match Co. Ltd.	1,00	100	100	6 p.c.		1,0
Western India Spinning & Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	1,00	100	100	6 p.c.		1,0
Wilson & Co. Ltd.	1,00	100	100	6 p.c.		1,0

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Spinning Co.	1,00	1,000	1,000	5	5	1,000
Allbless Printing & Publishing Co.	1,00	500	500	25	25	525
Anglo-Vernacular Press Co.	200	1,000	1,000	100	100	300
Bombay Samachar Steam Printing Press Co.	1,00	100	100	5	5	105
Bombay Cotton Press Co.	10?	12?	125	14	14	105
Bombay Press Co.	...	1,000	1,000	100	100	1,000
Dnyanoday P. & G. Co.	0	500	500	12	12	117
East India Press Co.	0	500	1,000	150	150	1,315
Fort Press Co.	120	1,000	1,000	100	100	1,000
French Press Co.	200	500	500	25	25	550
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ltd.	400	400	400	25	25	407½
Khanagaum Gestam Press Co.	50	400	400	25	25	210
Mamuse Manig. Co.	1,000	100	100	Rs.	10	220
Mercantile Press	1,000	125	125			90
Motheall Co.	2,138	400	400	Rs.	55	410
New Bengal Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,200	500	500	Rs.	80	567½
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125			115
Prince of Wales' Press	400	500	500	Rs.	9	975
Subsidiary Press Co. Ltd. (Bellard.)	600	200	200	25	25	450
Stad Press Co.	400	2,000	2,000	75	75	495
Stad & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs.	120	1220
Session Press Co.	300	500	500		30	550
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs.	25	900

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	1,80	1,00	000	..		1,275
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co. Ltd.	2,000	500	500	Rs.	25	625
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,245	100	100	Rs.	6	97
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500			295
Allliance Cotton Manfg. Co. Ltd.	1,000	1,07	1,0	Rs.	20	960
Bellasis S. & W. Co.	571	500	all	Rs.	57	570xd
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co. Ltd.	600	500	all	Rs.	50	865
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,00	Rs.	20	910
Bural Mfg. Co. Ltd.	2,750	200	200			345
Central India S. & W. Company	2,000	600	60	Rs.	25	790
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	3,000	125	...	Rs.	125	175
Commercial Mills	4,007	700	770	Rs.	175	945
Coorla Mills	500	500	500	Rs.	50	555
City of Bombay Spg. & W. Co.	1,300	1,000	1,00	Rs.	20	960
Dhara Mills	1,000	1,00	1,0	Rs.	20	765
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,00	62	62	Rs.	5	650
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,200	1,07	1,0	Rs.	40	960
Gordhan Mills	1,200	62	62			257
Hindustan Mills	1,022	1,00	1,00		50	775
Hingunghat Mill Co. Ltd.	700	500	all	97½ p.s		720
Hyd'abad Spinning & Manufacturing Co.	700	1,00	80	Rs.	80	740
Imp. Cotton Mills Co.	600	50	1,00	Rs.	35	425
Indian Manfg. Co. Ltd.	568	1,00	50	Rs.	8	1,300
James Greaves Mills	100	200	1,00	Rs.	25	57
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,51	50	50	14-5		57
Jeevraj Mailloo	1,200	1,0	50	Rs.	50	1,015
Khandesh	750	1,0	1,0	Rs.	30	780
Khatau Makanjee Leopold S. & W. Co. Ltd. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	1,00	1,000	1,0	Rs.	30	780
Madras United	2,000	1,00	10	Rs.	5	129
Maharaj Mills	600	1 0 0	1,0	Rs.	12	2,675
Manockjee Petit	1,00	1,00	100			900
Manockjee Petit's	4,000	1,00	1,00	Rs.	50	1,200
Mazagon Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	250	25	Rs.	8	170xd
Mofussil Co.	1,150	1,00	1,0	Rs.	70	1,310
Muhabookeshai Mills, Gulburga	2,400	500	...	9	p.c.	765
National Spinning & Weaving Co.	820	1,00	1,0			455
Nelgaum Cotton Ginning Co. Ltd.	600	1,0	100			60
Nesmith Spinning & Weaving Mills	600	1,000	1,00			200
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,00	Rs.	35	765
Oriental	6,75	62	62	Rs.	15	535
People's Co. of India S. & W. Company	..	25	25	Rs.	6½	130
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	90	500	500			65
Queen Spinning	800	1,00	1,00	Rs.	8	234
Ripon	611	1,00	1,00	Rs.	5	800
Samoon S. & W. Co.	1,50	1,50	1,50			1,500
Sassoon & Alliance Silk Mill Co. Ltd.	1,716	500	500	Rs.		950
Sholapore Mills	675	1,00	1,00	Rs.	35	1,190
Soonderdas	650	1,00	1,00			1,000
Southern India	1,000	60	60	Rs.	12½	290
Southern Maharatta S. & W. Co. Ltd.	1,312	250	25			325
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,00	Rs.	20	450
Western India S. & M. Company	1,500	1,000	1,00	Rs.	0	660
Lukmidas Khimji S. W. Co.			1,00	Rs.	40	645

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 30th April, as compared with the statement of the 23rd April :—

	April 23. Rs.	April 30. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorised Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	32,75,252	46,00,946
do. do. at Branches	14,44,845	12,88,717
Other Deposits	2,19,77,546	2,06,66,442
Post Bills	8,519	12,281
Cash Credits undrawn	7,60,688	8,15,018
	3,99,71,922	3,99,43,414
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorised Securities	33,70,451	32,86,843
Cash Credits on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	45,52,867	43,01,165
Loans, on Security of do.	65,73,848	67,10,833
Current Accounts, overdrawn &c.	3,854	4,425
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,72,42,484	1,69 46,517
Stamps	28,656	28,691
Dead Stock	Rs. 5,79,085	
Amt. applied in reduction	2,75,000	3,03,085 3,04,085
Bullion		
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,36,377	3,04,907
Cash and Currency Notes	77,56,360	57,43,903
	3,99,71,922	3,99,43,414

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer European 1,736 tons Captain W ms Price, cleared yesterday for Genoa and Marseilles, laden with a general cargo.

THE steamer Novara, 1,931 tons, Captain T P Nailer, sailed yesterday for Colombo, Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE barque Abyssinia, Captain B R Hilton, brought to Bombay on Sunday last, 20,000 cases of kerosine oil from New York, which port she cleared on the 20th December last, Mr Tharia Topen is the consignee for the cargo.

THE steamer Lancaster, which arrived in Bombay under Captain Steeves, from New|Port (*March 31*), has brought down a cargo of 2,222 tons of coals from that port. The ships agents here are Messrs. A Blaschock and Co.

THE P and O Co's hired transport steamer Lalpoora Captain Y W Whittard, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Karachi. She has brought in the following officers :—75 European troops, 287 rank-and-file, No 2 M B, 19 women, 19 children, 24 followers, 5 horses, 157 mules, battery ammunition and other Government stores. The names of the officers are—Captains Sinclair, No 2, M Bo and Hardisty, Worcestshire Regt ; Lieuts Gardiner, Guier and Barney ; Captain Barwick, I M, Messrs Wight, Thomson and Bacon, I M, Mr Cole, Sind Rev Officer ; Sub Asst Apothecary Gilespie, Sergt Inspector Clarpson and Mr Clifford of the accounts Office.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

2ND MAY, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Australasian	...	.....	A	J. Peerbboy.
,, Asia	..	.....	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Kashgar	...	.....	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Valcan	...	.....	E	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Beresford	..	.....	F	C. Eduljee.
,, Clan Macdonald	..	.....	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Clancerry	..	.....	H	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, Arara	..	.....	K	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Accomac	...	.....	L	B. Craig & Co.
,, Merthly Hall	...	.....	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, European	..	.....	N	Captain.
,, Hajeen	..	.....	O	R. Shapoorji.
,, City of Canterbury	..	.....	P	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
,, Nedjid	..	.....	Q	Captain.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
1	Abyssinia	Hilton	New York, Dec. 20.
2	Sudej (s)	Johnson	London, April 7.
	Lalpoora (s)	Whittard	Karachi, April 30.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
2	Calder (s)	Cormack	Persian Gulf.
	Arabia (s)	Kendall	P. Gulf & Karachi.
	European (s)	Price	Genoa.
	Nowasa (s)	Naller	Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels commenced loading yesterday :—
Steamer City of Canterbury, for Liverpool.
,, Nyanza, for Zanzibar.
,, Maharani, for Coast and Calcutta.
,, Pemba, for Persian Gulf and Karachi.
,, Simla, for Coast and Calcutta.
Brig Keerata Noodrin, for Calicut, Baypore, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April.			
26	Coconada s	Icely	Rangoon, April 18.
	Rajpootana s	Sanders	Singapore, April 7.
	Argomene	McAusland	New York, Dec. 25.
27	Norkoona s	Dow	——, Feb. 25.

DEPARTURES.

April 27.—Steamers Clan Macarthur and Landaura Ship Hartfell.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 30.

Wingate, Lieut-Col, Bl, Mily Works, on leave, from Jubbulpore.
Shilsbury, Capt, Bo, RE, on leave, from Matheran.
MAY 1.
Bidstoll, Surg-Major, Bo 1MD, from sick leave, from England.
MAY 2.
Fagan, Lieut, Bl, 10th Bl Lancers, from furlough, from Europe.
Lawder, Capt, Mhow, 19th M, on duty, from Europe.
Grant, Capt, Bl RE, on duty, from Mhow.
Cronin, Surg, Bl, AMS, on duty, from Aldershot.
O'Donell, Vety-Surg, Bo, AVD, on duty, from Neemuch.
Clavering, Colonel, Bl, A G in India, on sick furlough, from London.
Bigger, Surg, Bl, 3rd Punjab Cavy, from leave, from London.
Hall, Lieut, Bl, Comst Dept, from sick leave, from England.
Repton, Lieut, Bl, Comst Dept, on privilege leave, from England.
Playfair, Col, Bl, SC, on leave, from Mhow.
Spring, Lieut-Col, Bl, Insp-Genl of Ord, on duty, from Poona.
Stace, Major, Bo, Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 28.

Bell, Capt, Bo, 19th Bl, on leave, to Mediterran.

APRIL 30.

Wingate, Lieut-Col, Bl, Mily Works, from leave, to Jubbulpore.
Schneider, Lieut, Bo, 5th Bo, Cavy, on leave, to Poona.

MAY 1.

MacMahon, Capt, Bo, on station leave, to Matheran.

MAY 2.

Fagan, Lieut, Bl, 10th Bl Lancers, from furlough to Mooltan.
Bigger, Surg, Bl, 3rd P Cavy, to rejoin, to Dehra Gasi Khan.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. BAYLEY, Comdt.

Bombay, May 3, 1887.

1. The following extract from G. O. is published for information :—

BOMBAY CASTLE, 25th April, 1887.

No. 225.—The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for four months on private affairs, under article, Army Regulation, India Volume I., Part I., with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Captain H. S. B. Hodgkinson, North Lancashire Regiment, Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifle Corps.

By Order,

(Sd.) H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, April 15.)

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 15th April, 1887.

Royal Artillery—Lieut-Col and Col W D Carey has retired upon retired pay.

Major H W B T Haverfield, from the Seconded List, to be Major upon the Establishment.

Capt L C M Blacker, from the Seconded List, to be Capt, vice S D Rainsford, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Artillery.

Capt Hugh Aboukir Scott, from the Seconded List, to be Capt, vice W W M Seymour, retired.

Capt Brigade—Capt M Tracy to be Major, on augmentation.

Capt R S Sutherland to be Major, on augmentation.

Lieut W Pickup, from Supernumerary to the Establt, to be Lieut on the Establt, on augmentation.

Lieut R J McCracken, from Supernumerary to the Establt, to be Lieut on the Establt, on augmentation.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICT.

Col W O Barnard, from Lieut-Col half-pay, to be Col, to command the 53rd Regimental Dist (the King's Shropshire Light Infy), vice Col G N Fendall, deceased.

Staff—Major-Genl Sir T D Baker, K C B, from Adjt-Gen in India, to be a Major-Genl on the Staff, to command a Div of the Bengal Army, vice Major-Genl H R H the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K G, &c, appointed to command the Army in Bombay.

Bgr-Genl W K Elles, C B, from Adjt-Genl of the Madras Army, from half-pay, to be Adjt-Genl in India and to have the local rank of Major-Genl whilst so employed, vice Major-General Sir T D Baker, K C B, who has vacated that appointment.

Capt C S Shephard, the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt), to be Assist Military Secy and Aide-de-Camp to Genl the Hon Sir A E Hardinge, K C B., C I E, Governor and C-in-C, Gibraltar.

MEMORANDA.

Col T E Byrne, from the Unemployed Full-Pay *List*, R A, has retired on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major-Genl.

Lieut-Col Sir J W Ridgeway, K C S I, Bengal Infy, has been granted the temporary rank of Col, whilst on duty as Afghan Boundary Commissioner.

The local rank of Capt is granted to Lieut F V Jeffreys, R E, at Ceylon, and Lieut W M Hodder, R E, at Mauritius, whilst in command of Companies of the Eastern Batt, Royal Engineers.

INDIA OFFICE, 15th April, 1887.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Indian Medical Service :—

To be Surgeons, dated 30th Sept, 1886

Bengal.—R J Macnamara, M D, H W Pilgrim, G B French, F W Thomson, E H Brown, C N Bensley, S H Henderson, D W Scotland, C R M Green, J H Sellick, E C Hare, F C Clarkson, J G Jordan, J D M Swinburne, H M Morris, A R P Russell, J Morwood, M D, and A W Hall

Madras—G C Hall, R H Castor, F G Maidment, D J T J Blanchard, and I P Doyle.

Bombay—B Buhot Grayfoot and T E Dyson.

The following Officers, whose admission to the Indian Medical Service (Bengal) was notified in the *London Gazette* of 20 Aug, 1886, should have been placed in the order shown below :—W G Thorold, P Hehir, L J Pisani, B K Basu, N P Sinha, W R Edwards, C Mactaggart, J F Evans, G J H Bell, J T Daly, H Fooks, E Hudson, A C Deare, A W Dawson, W H B Robinson, and H A Sheppard.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW.
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
No. 71, Abdeol Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

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THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.
We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.
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SPECTACLES.
THOROUGHLY adapted to correct the various faults of refraction of defective Eyes.
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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

SAUQUET—April 6, at Havre, France, the wife of Fernand Sauquet, Esq, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BURTON—PEACOCK—April 13, at South Kensington, James Frederick Burton, of Weybridge, to Alice Maud, daughter of Col Henry P Peacock, Political Agent at Ulwar, and granddaughter of the Right Hon Sir Barnes Peacock.

HAWKES—BURRELL—April 9, at Kensington, George E Gascoigne Hawkes, son of the late Frank Hawkes, of Bombay, to Ethel Burrell, daughter of the late Alfred Ewan Burrell, of Bayswater, W.

LISTON—STRETTON—April 9, at Bayswater, Robert Edmund, son of Col Liston, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner for Bundeecund, to Beatrice, daughter of the late Charles Stretton, Esq, formerly of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, J P for Brecon.

MINCHIN—EVANS—April 13, at Kensington, James George Cotton Minchin, son of Mr James James Minchin, late Member of the Legislative Council of Calcutta, to Margaret, daughter of the late William Evans, of Cornwall-Gardens, Queen's-gate.

PHILLIPS—ROBERTS—April 6, at Westbourne-park, H A D Phillips, Bengal Civil Service, son of Gen G H Phillips, late Madras Army, to Alice Mary, daughter of the late William Roberts, Esq.

DEATHS.

DANGERFIELD—March 21, on board the s. s. Assam, Henry Dangerfield, M.I.C.E., Manager and Engineer-in-Chief P W D, of the Bhownagar Gondal Railway, Kattiawar, 42.

GLASSE—April 1, at Guernsey, Henry Dunn Glasse, late Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals, Bombay Army, 72.

PEYTON—April 6, at North Kensington, Woodyear Charles Leslie Peyton, son of the late Lieut-Col John Peyton, Bombay Army, 33.

SHAW—April 8, at Litchborough, Northamptonshire, John Shaw, Esq, late of Madras, 71.

SIBBALD—March 24, Mary Ann Sarah Sibbald, daughter of James Tichborne, who was killed in Bengal during the Mutinies War, 58.

STRANGE—April 9, at Sydenham, Lumsden Strange, of Madras, son of the late Mr Justice Strange, of the Madras Civil Service, 44.

VETCH—February 23, at Lagos, West Africa, Major Robert Francis Vetch, of the National African Company, late of Baker's Horse, South Africa, son of the late Gen. Hamilton Vetch, 38.

BURMA.

DEATH.

SATINNA—May 2, at Rangoon, Mr. Sorabjee Framurz Satinna, son-in-law of Dadabhoy Rustomjee Banajee. The third day's Oodhmaa ceremony will be

...GRAMS.]

...IAN QUESTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 2.

...that the evacuation of Egypt ... in five years is too distant, and pro... the evacuation be completed in two or three years.

Sir Drummond Wolff has referred the matter to England.

A difficulty has also arisen regarding the re-occupation of Egypt in the event of disorders. It is expected, however, that an understanding will be arrived at on all points.

FIGHTING IN CRETE.

Fighting has taken place between the Turks and Christians in Crete owing to the abduction of a Christian girl. Several were killed on both sides.

SIR W. WEDDERBURN IN POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 2.

Sir W. Wedderburn arrived at Poona from Mahableshwar at 5 o'clock this morning. At eight a meeting was held at Joshi Hall, by the promoters of the local Lawad Court and the leading Hindoos, for the purpose of reading and adopting the annual report of its progress, and appointing a chairman, secretaries and treasurer for the current year. They also intend bidding farewell to Sir W. Wedderburn on his approaching retirement from Government service.

Sir W. Wedderburn arrived punctually, accompanied by Mr. Crowe, and was received at the entrance of the hall by Rao Bahadur Gopal Rao Hari Deshmookh and Mr. Krishnajee Wassoodeo Joshi, chairman of the Court Committee. After being seated, Mr. Crowe was unanimously appointed to the chair. Mr. Antajee Pant, Clerk of the Court then read the annual report, when Mr. Ganpatrao Krishna Baodekar proposed, and Mr. Moreshwar Narayen Bhat seconded, and it was carried unanimously—That the report be approved and adopted.

Mr. Ramchandra Keshav Limaye proposed, and Mr. Ramchandra Moreshwar Sane seconded, and it was carried unanimously—That the report of the Select Committee revising the regulations of the Court be adopted.

Mr. Raghunath Dajee Nagarkar proposed, and Mr. Nurso Kashinath Sathe seconded, and it was carried unanimously—That Mr. Krishnajee Wasoodeo Joshi be appointed chairman, Mr. Amrit Shripat Nagparkar and Messrs. Sudaseo Raghunath Modadker secretaries, and Mr. Govind Mahadeo, treasurer, for the current year.

Rao Bahadur Hari Deshmookh next made a short speech, highly eulogising the amiable qualities of Sir W. Wedderburn, whom he described as the friend and champion of the natives in his endeavours for the advancement and welfare of the people of India. He hoped that their honoured guest would still continue to take the same interest in Indian affairs as he had hitherto evinced. He concluded by expressing the universal and heartfelt sorrow at the approaching departure of Sir W. Wedderburn, their best, most sincere and admired friend and adviser in all matters of public interest.

Sir W. Wedderburn in reply thanked Rao Bahadur Deshmookh and all present for the kind terms in which they spoke and the flattering reception they had given him. The revised scheme of the working of the Court had been briefly explained to him by Rao Bahadur Ranade, and he considered it practicable, and the progress of the report highly satisfactory, and that it reflected great credit on all concerned. He said he would always take a deep interest in promoting the scheme, and expressed great sorrow for the untimely death of Mahadeo Rao Yeshwanth Raste, a personal friend and admirer of the late lamented Ganesh Wassoodeo Joshi, the founder of this Court. Mr. Raste, he said, had always evinced the greatest interest in promoting the scheme and bringing it to a successful issue. It was mainly owing to his exertions that Joshi Hall was established in memory of the late Mr. Joshi. He concluded by saying that although he was leaving Government service, he intended paying occasional visits to India, and renewing the personal intercourse with many friends and well-wishers.

Mr. Kunte proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Sir W. Wedderburn for attending the meeting.

This resolution was carried with enthusiasm.

After the usual distribution of atar and garlands, the meeting dispersed.

On leaving the Joshi Hall, Sir W. Wedderburn and Mr. Crowe drove to the Pathsala in Sudasev Peth, where a large number of the leading inhabitants were assembled. Some students sang odes, specially composed in praise of the distinguished guest. Here the visitors sat on large cotton rezamas, instead of chairs. Ram Shastri spoke warmly of the interest always evinced by their honoured guest for the welfare and prosperity of the institution.

Sir W. Wedderburn briefly replied, expressing his gratification at the hearty reception he received.

He then left amid hearty cheers, and proceeded to the Fergusson College, in Shanwar Peth, where he was received at the main entrance by the staff and teachers, and conducted to the reception room, which was tastefully decorated. Here Professor Natekar sang some selected pieces to the accompaniment of the *sitar*.

Doctor Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, representing the Deccan Education Society, then delivered an excellent and appropriate speech, expressing the deep regret felt on Sir William's retirement, and concluded by saying "Your advice was always valuable, and you occupy in our hearts a place only next to the Marquis of Ripon, and we wish you a long, happy and useful life."

Rao Bahadur Mahadeo Govind Ranade spoke next, complimenting Sir W. Wedderburn, who replied suitably, and concluded by saying that educational progress was more satisfactory in Poona than in any other part of India, and that the future was most hopeful.

After distribution of garlands, the company dispersed.

Sir W. Wedderburn next proceeded to the Borah's Jumatkhana, where he was entertained by the Mahomedan community, the leading members of whom assembled, expressed great regret at his departure.

Before leaving he expressed thanks to his kind hosts.

This evening Sir W. Wedderburn was entertained by the Sarvajanik Sabha at the Town Hall, Hirabag, where a large assemblage of merchants and the leading citizens of the City and Cantonment were present to bid him farewell. There were no addresses, the proceedings taking rather the form of a conversazione, the Poona Gayan Samaj taking a prominent part.

After the distribution of *pan supari*, the assembly dispersed.

At 9 o'clock to-night, a grand reception was given by Mr. Hari Raoji in honour of Sir W. Wedderburn. About 150 guests were invited, including leading natives and European and the Civil and Military. The residence was brilliantly illuminated and decorated with flags and triumphal arches.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 30.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ganges arrived here this morning, three days before the contract date.

SUEZ, APRIL 30.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Clyde, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, APRIL 30.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Medusa, from Hongkong, left here this evening for Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dholleras	4 3-16
4 per cent. Bupee Paper	67¼
4½ per cent. "	71¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	102⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103⅜
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109½
Bar Silver	43d

MR. CRAWLEY-BOEVEY, Mr. Cooper's *locum tenens*, arrived by yesterday's mail steamer. He will receive charge on Friday after office hours, and will probably take his seat on Saturday. We believe it is not Mr. Cooper's intention to retire from the Bench on the expiry of his leave.

IT is announced that a collection of the pamphlets and speeches of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji on social, political and financial questions will shortly be published in the form of a book The work will be compiled under the editorship of Mr. Chunilal L. Parekh.

OWING to the College being given to a local body, and consequently his pay being reduced, Mr. Best applied for a pension. On his leaving, all the assistant masters paid their respects at the station and the College Committee voted a bonus. During Mr. Best's time the number rose from 7 to 46, and 61 passed the various examinations in addition to about 130 matriculation candidates.

IT is understood that the Duke and Duchess of Connaught will be the guests of the Queen during their stay at home at Buckingham Palace, Windsor Castle, and Osborne, as Bagshot Park is closed. The Duke and Duchess (says the *World*) intend to go to Germany about the middle of August for a short time, and they will return to India early in September, with the prospects of coming home to stay in the spring of 1889. "The Duke delights in his Indian life, and the longer he can stay out there the better he will be pleased, but the Queen does not like the separation from her favourite son."

THE Governor-General in Council has now directed that as a grant of a bill of health is not a "service rendered to vessels" within the meaning of the Act XII. of 1875, no fee shall be levied by a Health Officer personally in any port to which the Indian Ports' Act applies, but that this service must be regarded as covered by the port dues paid by the vessel. It is satisfactory that the Governor-General has decided the point for the question as to whether a fee could be demanded by a Port Health Officer inspecting a vessel before granting it a bill of health has long formed the subject of disputes.

THE sub-committee of the Public Service Commission, after completing Imperial departments, will take up some of the Punjab departments. The General Committee meets again in November at Calcutta, when the report will be discussed. After this it will be presented to the Government of India, so that it is probable the report will reach the House of Commons at home by the middle of next year.

MADHUB GIRI, the Mohunt of Tarkessur, according to a contemporary, has just celebrated the ancient ceremony of Toollat, that is the weighing of the human body against gold and silver, and distributing the same to Brahmins, Pundits and the poor. As in this case the gentleman resembles, in some degree, the "two single gentlemen rolled into one," it will at once be seen that the proportions of his alms were extensive. Two maunds and eight seers represent the devout gentleman's bulk, and his store was consequently lightened by nothing less than a lakh of rupees.

AS the P. and O. steamer Bokhara was leaving Hongkong on the morning of the 7th ultimo, she was drifted by the tide on to the steamer Ningpo. Very slight damage was done by the collision, the Ningpo losing her jibboom, figure-head and some of her forward gear and rigging, while the Bokhara had one of her boats smashed and her davits injured. The Bokhara proceeded on her voyage, and the Ningpo sailed for Shanghai in the afternoon.

ON the 3rd ult., Burmese of Bhamo and the surrounding country turned out *en masse* to draw to his funeral pile a Phoongyee, or priest, who died in January. The body had been preserved in honey according to Burmese custom. On the 2nd a heavy funeral car, with a miniature idol house upon it, was arranged near the kyoung, and early on the following morning the coffin was placed there. It was then drawn through the town from north to south by men, women, and children, something after the fashion of a "tug-of-war," the men pulling him along and crying out "Let us take him," and the women pulling in the opposite direction crying "No, we cannot let him go." South of the city had been erected a very pretty framework resembling an idol house, with three stages or platforms. The coffin was placed upon the upper one, and underneath was well dried wood. When all was ready the torch was applied, and in a short time all was consumed. Among the Burmese it is a great honour to be burned, and but few except Phoongyees are cremated.

A RANGOON paper complains very loudly of the mismanagement of postal affairs in Burma, but it appears not to be certain as to whether this is the result of carelessness on the part of the officials of the department, or whether the establishment is undermanned. Now that an energetic officer like Mr. Barton-Groves is at the head of the Postal Department in Burma, it is expected that everything will be done to ensure the efficient working of the department.

UPON the representations of the old members of the East Indian Railway Provident Fund remonstrating against the present system of distribution, whereby they are losers and new members are gainers, and also in view of the difficulty of introducting the pension system into the railway service at present, the Secretary of State is said to have recently sanctioned an additional grant of Rs. 1,50,000 to the Fund, besides the usual contribution of Rs. 3,12,000 at the rate of one per cent. on the earnings of the past year already made, making a total contribution of Rs. 4,62,000 for the year.

THE *Illustrated London News* of the 16th ult. contains a capital portrait of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Kt., accompanying it with extracts from the sketch of Sir Dinshaw's career which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* a few weeks ago.

THE Arabian organ *Mubaschir* announces the foundation on the West Coast of the Red Sea of a new Mussalman empire with which the Maritime Powers of Europe and probably also the Sultan and the Khedive, will shortly enter into amicable relations. The tribes inhabiting the country between the River Atbara and the coast, the most numerous of which is the Beni Amer, have detached themselves from the Caliph Abdullah of Khartoum, and at a council of their sheikhs, one of them, named Mohamed Abu, was proclaimed Sultan. He at once chose Kassala for his residence, and appointed two commanders for his army and five governors for his provinces. Thus, between the followers of the Mahdi and the Red Sea coast, a new empire has arisen, which promises soon to extend to the oases that are situated to the north of Kassala, between Suakin and Berber. The army of the new Sultan musters 8,000 well-armed men.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* reports briefly the inquiry into the Cambay case, and in commenting on it says :—"A British Political Agent, a member of the Civil Service in India, has been accused and found guilty of abusing his position as representative of the Empire to demand that the Prime Minister of the native State to which he is accredited shall sacrifice his daughter to his pleasure. Mr. Wilson may be innocent. He comes home to appeal to Lord Cross. But the Governor of Bombay in Council declares him guilty, and is 'obliged to consider his conduct to have been in the highest degree discreditable to himself and detrimental to the public service.' The only redeeming feature in this black business is the proof which, as one of the native papers remarks, it affords of the fact that 'the British Government is no respecter of persons or races, and will visit outrageous behaviour on the part of any officer with condign punishment.' The story told by the Dewan of Cambay seemed, we must confess, quite incredible to us, but the decision of the Government has not been arrived at rashly."

MR. TERRY, the hero of the Chatham Dockyard "scandal," has, it is stated, obtained an excellent post in a private yard at Antwerp.

"ATLAS" is pleased to hear that the proposal to promote Colonel R. R. Gillespie "by selection" is likely to be carried out. "No one can object to so good and popular an officer being advanced. It is really a case of merit rewarded."

THE *Worbl* hears from Madras that Lady Susan Bourke's health has much improved in the warm, though not too hot, climate, and that she has been enabled to go through the incessant gaieties without apparent effort. Her genial manners and kindly tact have rendered her most deservedly popular, both with Europeans and natives.

WITH reference to the recent outbreak of disturbances in the Dutch East Indies, it is officially stated that on April 4 a band of Achinese crept up to the lines of the Dutch troops stationed in Achin; but were put to flight after a sharp encounter. The Achinese lost thirty-three killed, while the Dutch had twelve killed and twenty-six wounded.

ANOTHER gigantic naphtha fountain burst forth at Baku on March 22, carrying up oil, sand and large stones to a height of 350 feet, overrunning several reservoirs prepared for it, and, after forming an extensive petroleum lake, forcing its way into the sea. One stone of those thrown out with the naphtha weighed 23lb. All efforts to regulate this forcible gush of oil were vain.

A TRULY regal present has been sent by the King of Portugal to the German Emperor, which is worth all the other Royal birthday-gifts put together. It is a sword of honour, with a blade specially made at the Lisbon Arsenal, and exquisitely chiselled. The hilt is of solid gold encrusted in every part with diamonds, sapphires, rubies, and emeralds. These were set after a design supplied by the Queen.

THE Lisbon newspaper *Novidades* announces that a contract for what it terms the transformation of Lisbon has been adjudged to a Belgian firm. This long-contemplated scheme for the improvement of the Portuguese capital, brought into practical shape by the present Liberal Government of Luciano de Castro, embraces the completion of harbour works, docks, warehouses, railways, avenues, and roads along the river bank, and will cost upwards of two millions sterling. Lisbon, on the achievement of the project, will possess port and shipping facilities second to none in the world.

SOME time ago General Boulanger requested M. Ambroise Thomas to examine the various manœuvres in which the "Marseillaise" was played, and furnish him with the best scoring. It is now announced that a committee of musical composers and professors of the Conservatoire, under the presidency of M. Ambroise Thomas, have adopted an arrangement of the national hymn which offers the great advantage of respecting the primitive text while it gives it greater fulness. From the 15th of May next all the French military bands are to adopt this arrangement.

AN atrocious crime is reported from Southern Russia. Three Jews from Soroca have just been handed over to the Odessa tribunal by the Bessarabian authorities, charged with a horrible outrage on a Russian peasant. The peasant, who was engaged as a watchman on his master's estate, had aroused the ill-feeling of the Jews by impounding their stray cattle. The Jews are alleged to have decoyed the watchman into a barn, where they had prepared a large cauldron of boiling water, in which they immersed their victim several times, and then flung him out into a neighbouring field. The unfortunate peasant died after three days' lingering agony.

THE Dutch Government contemplates the construction of a railway on the island of Sumatra; from Mocara Kalaban to the Bay of Brandewyne, on the west coast, passing through Fort de Hock, the seat of the Dutch Government, for the purpose of utilizing the coal-fields situate along the River Umbili, which were discovered about twenty years ago. The coal is stated to be superior in quality to the best English coal, and the yield is estimated at 200,000,000 tons. The work on the railway is to extend over six years, and the cost will be about 16,000,000 florins. It is believed that the working of the coal-fields will yield an annual profit of 600,000 florins, and render Dutch India independent as regards the supply of coal.

FINANCIAL circles in Berlin are at present greatly exercised about foreign loan projects. The prospectus of the German-Chinese loan, concluded some time ago by the instrumentality of a syndicate of three banking houses, is now published, and the newspapers dwell with interest upon the opening of the new era in Germany's relations with China, which is marked by the issue of a Chinese loan in Berlin. The loan is a paltry matter of 5,000,000 marks, but financiers profess to have their eyes set on larger spoil. Time will show how far their expectations are well founded. The loan bears interest at 5½ per cent. It is said that the transaction did not fall into English hands because of a difficulty as to the rate of interest.

THE great social event of the day in Paris is the elopement of a Jewish heiress, having in her own right a fortune of twelve millions, with a young cavalry officer of an old Belgian and Catholic family. The young lady and her ponies, which she drove habitually, have been missed from the Bois de Boulogne. Perhaps it is wrong to call the step she has taken an elopement, as she told her mother, who is now her only parent, that if she did not consent to a marriage with the young officer she would avail herself of the privilege of German nationality to get married in some town in some other country than France. She has literally carried out her threat and in the most cool and businesslike way, taking with her all her personal attendants, her horses, dogs, and stablemen.

MR. LABOUCHERE, M.P., tells a good story of Bishop Wilberforce.—The Bishop was travelling on the Great Western Railway, in one of the old-fashioned broad-gauge carriages, and was seated at one end of it, when he heard a truculent voice at the other end exclaim, "I would dearly like to meet that Bishop of Oxford. I will be bound I would puzzle him." "Very well," replied the Bishop to the speaker, who had not perceived him, "now is your time, for I am that person." The man was rather taken aback, but, quickly recovering, said, "Well, my lord, can you tell a plain man a plain way to get to heaven?" "Certainly," replied the Bishop; "nothing is more easy. You have only to turn at once to the right, and go straight forward."

THE *Cologne Gazette* hears from St. Petersburg that it is quite true, as recently reported, that France made an offer of alliance to Russia, and that the Czar refused. "The French Ambassador," adds the correspondent, "seems to feel the failure of his Government keenly, for he has ceased to appear in public with that assurance which used to distinguish him, and which seemed to be inspired by the feeling that he was moving as a friend among friends. Satisfactory as the Czar's present policy is as regards peace, it must not be concealed that the majority of Russian society regards it askance; but this matters little so long as the Czar perseveres in his policy." The Berlin *Tageblatt* learns that Tolkoff has given up the idea of going to Paris, as such a journey might be construed as a demonstration against the personal policy of the Czar.

THE anxiety which was felt in Rome in consequence of no news having been received from General Saletta, the new commander of the Italian troops in Africa has, as Reuter's telegrams showed, been removed by the news of his arrival at Massowah. General Saletta embarked on the 5th of April at Suez on the Venezia, a hired vessel which had been expressly sent from Massowah. She ought to have arrived at that port at the latest on the 10th, but for some days nothing was heard of her. The Scilla, which by order of the Ministry was sent in search of the Venezia, reported that she could find no trace of her. Similar reports were made by the two other ships which cruised in the Red Sea. The Admiralty gave orders to send two other ships from Massowah to continue the search. By some it was feared that a mutiny might have broken out among the crew, who were aware that a million of francs had been embarked on the ship.

EXTENSIVE preparations are being made by the Lord Chamberlain for the reception of her Majesty's foreign guests who will arrive in this country in June for the celebration of the Jubilee. It is understood that the number to be accommodated is so great that a considerable revision of the arrangements has become necessary. Details have yet to be settled; but it is probable that, in addition to Buckingham Palace, some private houses, and possibly a large hotel, hired for the occasion, will be placed at the disposal of the distinguished visitors. During the lifetime of the Prince Consort some mansions, the property of the Crown, were specially reserved for similar purposes; but of late years the necessity of such establishments has not been felt, and the premises are no longer available. Negotiations are, however, pending, and care has been taken in the plans under consideration to provide appropriately for Eastern potentates, many of whom are accustomed to bring with them numerous suites. In such matters the India Office is directly concerned, and the Lord Chamberlain is in constant communication with that department.

THE tension recently prevailing in the relations between France and Germany can hardly fail, says the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard*, to affect more or less the position of the German Catholics in China. The German Government is not inclined to leave their protection any longer to France, and there is reason to believe that negotiations are going on between the Pope and Germany, with a view to bring about the desired change in reference to these persons. The result, which will soon be known, will not be of a nature to prove very agreeable to France. The change will be brought about by direct negotiations between the Holy See and China, without Germany ostensibly having any hand in the affair, so that France will have no power to prevent the new settlement.

THE estimates of the newspapers of the number of the people who attended the anti-Coercion demonstration in Hyde Park was conflicting. The *Times* says that there were not more than 50,000, and that the demonstration was not a success. The *Daily Telegraph* says that there were from 100,000 to 200,000 present, and that the meeting was vociferous and huge. The *Daily News* says that there were no fewer than 150,000, and that it was the largest gathering of people that had ever been seen in London. The *Daily Chronicle* says that there was an enormous gathering, and that the meeting but for the cadal crowds, would have been a small one. The *Standard* says that there were a great number, and that the great bulk of the people were evidently drawn thither by attraction.

MR. GLADSTONE has written the following letter in reply to an inquiry from Llanelly as to whether the conduct of the Speaker might be publicly discussed :—

Dear Sir,—I am aware of no law to prevent the public from discussing as they think fit the conduct of either the House of Commons or the Speaker; but justice, I think, recommends that the blame should be cast where it is really due—namely, on the majority made up of Tories and Dissentient Liberals, who forced through the new rule forcing upon the Speaker a task which it is impossible for him to perform without stirring resentment, and also, probably, impairing confidence on one side or the other. Had the Speaker on Friday used his veto probably the majority would have felt as much displeasure—I do not say rightly—as we did on its not being used.—Yours faithfully,

W. E. GLADSTONE.

M. BARTHELEMY SAINT-HILAIRE, ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs, has published a work on British India, in which the writer seeks to demonstrate the danger threatening not only India but Turkey and Western Europe from Russia, and strongly urges a combination of the Western States to check the advance of the great Slav Empire. The introductory chapter traces the gradual progress of the Russians during the last half century towards India, and after pointing out the additional facilities which they will have in this respect by the railways being constructed by General Annenkoff, comes to the conclusion that the Russians must sooner or later reach the Indus. Turning to Europe, M. Saint-Hilaire shows the Russians to be making their way in similar fashion towards Constantinople, which more immediately than the Indus he regards as the object they have at heart. He believes that in this direction also Russia's success is almost inevitable, and can only be jeopardized or retarded by unreflecting haste on her part.

MILITARY NEWS.

SIR J. W. RIDGEWAY, K.C.S.I., has been granted the temporary rank of Colonel whilst on duty as Afghan Boundary Commissioner.

SURGEONS S. B. GRAYFOOT and T. E. Dyson have been admitted to the Indian Medical Service (Bombay).

A STATEMENT of claim has just been lodged at the Admiralty, for transmission to the Treasury, wherein certain subordinate clerks set forth in detail the circumstances under which their increments of pay were stopped some sixteen years ago. They point out that a subsequent Treasury order restored the increment, but that through a clerical error they were not made aware of this, and have gone on receiving only the smaller rate of pay ever since. The total sum claimed is over £10,000, and divisible between thirty clerks.

ON the recommendation of the Indian Government, a good-service pension has been conferred upon Major-General B. L. Gordon, R.A.

STILL another change of equipment is about to be made in the Imperieuse at Portsmouth. It was decided, after her trial-cruise in company with the Undaunted some time ago, to deprive her of her spars; and two iron military masts had been actually erected in their place, with tops for machine-guns. These have now in their turn been removed, and the ship is to be provided with a single military mast, like the turret and barbette ships of the Admiral class, with the difference that it will be fixed between the funnels amidships.

THE *Broad Arrow* says:—"It is of peculiar interest at the present moment to recal the fact that the first commissions signed by her Majesty on ascending the throne were those of Alexander McDonell, Ensign, Rifle Brigade, June 23, 1837, now Lieutenant-General and Honorary General Sir Alexander McDonell, K.C.B.; William Montague S. M'Murdo, Ensign, 8th Foot, July 1, 1837, now General Sir William M. S. M'Murdo, K.C.B.; W. F. MacBean, Ensign, 86th Foot, July 7, 1837, now Major-General and Honorary General; and Edmund Roche, Cornet, 3rd Light Dragoons, July 11, 1837, now Lieutenant-General and Honorary General."

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

THE second annual general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Association was held yesterday afternoon in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, under the presidency of Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patel.

The following report was submitted to the meeting :—

The council of the association have the honour to lay before you their report on the business transacted by them during the second year of the association's existence. Though there has been no considerable accession of fresh members during the year under review, the council have the satisfaction to state that, barring a few casualties and withdrawals, the number on the roll has been steadily maintained. At the end of the year there were in all 386 members. The council regret to have to record in this place their deep sense of the loss sustained by them and the association at large in the premature death, on 2nd February last, of Mr. Dinsha P. Kanga, one of the most active, intelligent and earnest members of the association since its formation. The vacancy has been filled by Mr. V. K. Bhatavadekar. There were twelve meetings of the council during the year, besides several meetings of sub-committees. There were also held up to date four general meetings, at three of which the public were invited. The first was held on 13th January 1886, to welcome the three Indian delegates to England, Messrs. Manmohun Ghose, R. S. Mudeliar and N. G. Chandavarkar, on their return from that country after the general elections of 1885 were over. The welcome accorded was of a most cordial and significant character, while the account which the delegates rendered of their laborious but honourable and disinterested work was thoroughly appreciated. It was unanimously acknowledged that they had deserved well of their countrymen for the ability and moderation with which they had advocated before numerous and sympathetic audiences of British electors the Indian view of important Indian questions. The condition of British political affairs having rendered another general election necessary in June last, and the Liberal electors of Holborn and Deptford having generously invited our two distinguished countrymen, the Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji and Mr. Lal Mohan Ghose, who were then in England, to stand as candidates for their respective constituencies, it was thought desirable to call another public meeting of the association on 29th June last, to express its confidence in both the Indian candidates as faithful representatives of Indian interests and acknowledge its gratitude to those electors for their kind support and sympathy. Though the time at their command was short, especially in the case of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, both the candidates succeeded in obtaining a large number of votes, larger than they had anticipated, which would have returned them to the House of Commons, but for the ascient of the perturbed condition of the British public mind on the only question on which the constituencies were called upon to decide. At any rate it was fully anticipated at the meeting held in this hall that the probabilities of success were against both candidates. What were those disturbing elements which prevented their successful return, what were their respective efforts in the direction of the fulfilment of their honorable ambition, and what was the nature of the liberality and sympathy shown by their supporters, all these were well recounted by the two gentlemen, at the third general meeting held in this hall only a few short weeks ago. It is superfluous, therefore, to dilate here on the proceedings of that meeting beyond stating that it was one of the most crowded and enthusiastic that the public of Bombay has ever witnessed, indicating the growing interest evinced by all classes of our countrymen in British Indian politics. There was also held a general meeting of the association in October last, when it was resolved to record the following protest against the reduction of expenditure on education which, it was reported, the Finance Committee then intended to propose to the Government of India :—"That this association has heard with regret the rumour that there is a proposal before the Finance Committee for the abolition of the Deccan College, for reducing the status of the Gujerat College, and for the enhancement of fees in all the State Colleges of Bombay. This association considers such a proposal to be most inexpedient and injurious to the maintenance and growth of higher education in this presidency, firstly, because the Deccan College as a College of Arts, teaching up to the B A. Standard of the local University is indispensable as an educational establishment for the Deccan, having regard both to the weighty considerations which induced Mountstuart Elphinstone to found it in the the first place, and to the present educational necessities of the presidency; secondly, because the Gujerat College is an institution that has special claims on Government, as it is the only full collegiate institution which the Government has provided for a very large and important district of the presidency, as the funds raised by public spirited individuals for an endowment for the college were raised on the faith of Government dealing liberally with the college, and as the college has not yet been really allowed full opportunity for its development; thirdly, because the enhancement of fees in all collegiate institutions belonging to Government will have the effect of sensibly diminishing the number of scholars aspiring to higher liberal education, and thus dealing a death-blow to that very education, the maintenance of which is so explicitly insisted upon by the education Commission, and confirmed by a resolution of the Government of India; and lastly, this association is clearly of opinion that the saving to the public revenue consequent upon the carrying out of the proposal will be quite insignificant." This protest was duly communicated to the Finance Committee. There was passed too, at the same meeting the following resolution :—"That this association desire to put on record its deep sense of gratitude to Messrs. Samuel Smith, Cremor, Hunter, and Conybeare, and the other Hon'ble members of the House of Commons, who supported them, for drawing the attention of Parliament to the condition of India, and their staunch advocacy of Indian interests in the last session of Parliament, and that this resolution be communicated to those gentlemen. Considering that some of the most vital and pressing Indian public questions still await solution, and bearing in mind the condition of Indian finance as disclosed in the latest financial statements, the council would fain hope them and other members interested in Indian affairs will continue their efforts in Parliament in the same direction with the view of securing justice to this country and relieving its embarrassed finances of the burden of excessive civil and military expenditure. The council are emphatically of opinion that England in all fairness should bear all that part of the military expenditure which is in reality more under the control of the English War Office than of the Secretary of State for India, and which amounts on an average to about two-and-a-half millions sterling, as well as the entire expenditure of the military operations in Upper Burma. The most important business transacted by the council during the year under report was—(1) representation to the Government of India on the Income Tax Act; (2) preparation of an exhaustive memorandum on retrenchment of expenditure in compliance with the request of the Finance Committee; and 3 representation to the Supreme Government on the subject of the Public Service Commission. The council regret to have to observe that the Bill for the imposition of the Income-tax should have been hurried through the Supreme Legislative council in spite of the remonstrances of the public and the press, and that, too, without an adequate consideration of the objections raised with regard to some of the sections which are calculated to operate harshly and the suggestions proposed to modify or remove them. As to the reduction of expenditure the public have not yet been informed of the specific recommendations which the finance Committee have made, though its labours came to an end some time ago. It is highly advisable in the general interests of the public that the report should no longer be withheld. If it be true that the aggregate savings suggested do not exceed three quarters of a million sterling, inclusive of the retrenchment of provincial assignments, it may be inferred that no very tangible reduction has been effected in the expenditure of the empire. It is most unfortunate that the provincial allotments have been cut down on account of Imperial necessities. The council are convinced that such a reduction is consistent with the principles of decentralisation as they have been understood and approved by the intelligent public, and will prove most prejudicial to provincial progress. It has already worked injuriously in the department of education in reference to which the council have very lately memorialised the Supreme Government. As council observed in the concluding paragraph of their memorandum of retrenchment, no substantial reduction can be expected in the expenditure of the empire, till there is a fundamental change in the system of administration, and unless the charges on account of some military expenditure, inclusive of the outlay on transfrontier railways and fortifications, the utility of which is open to question, is brought back to the standard figure of £14 to 15 millions and a prospective reduction is effected in the strength and cost of the employment of the foreign agency in the country. As to the Public Service Commission the Council addressed on 22nd December last, a letter to the Supreme Government on the lines of the following resolution passed on the subject :—"That a letter be addressed to the Government of India on behalf of the association: pointing out (1) that Government resolution appointing the Public Service Commission is capable of being construed to include among the subjects of inquiry such question as the eligibility of the natives of this country to all appointments in the service of the Crown, and the constitution of a separate service consisting of Natives of India—which questions the association consider to be no longer open, having been settled by Parliament and by declarations of the Crown; (2) requesting the publication of the correspondence referred to in the introductory part of the Government resolution; and (3) pointing out that the proportion of Native gentlemen at present appointed to serve on the Commission is not such as to command the confidence of the people of the country." The council have received a reply to the effect that the Government will give its best attention to the points raised in their letter. Among minor matters, it may be mentioned that a public meeting which had been promoted by the association through the agency of the Sheriff of Bombay, and advertised to be held to memorialize the Secretary of State for the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into Indian affairs generally, had to be abandoned, owing to the nomination about this time last year of a Parliamentary Committee to investigate the working of the Act for the better Government of India. That Parliamentary committee died a natural death by the dissolution of Parliament soon after, thus affording fresh impetus to agitate once more for the appointment of a Royal Commission rather than a Parliamentary Committee. The second Indian National Congress having held its sittings in Calcutta in December last, the Council dedicated sixteen members of the association to take part in the proceedings. It is gratifying to state that the Honourable Dadabhoy Naorojee was elected by acclamation to be president of that Congress; and that the chief business transacted and the resolutions passed thereat were of a most important nature. The council having thought it desirable that the opportunity of the retirement of Mr. Ilbert should not be allowed to pass away without expressing to that gentleman the views held by them as to the value of the services as the Law Member of the Supreme Council, a short address embodying those views, was presented to Mr. Ilbert in November last. By his retirement India has been deprived of another liberal-minded English friend who sympathised with the reasonable wants and aspirations of its people. Lastly, the council have the pleasure to express their gratification at the honour of knighthood conferred on the Jubilee on the esteemed president of the association. They hope that the resolution in relation to that matter, which will be submitted for adoption at your meeting to-day, will be passed by acclamation. The audited statement of accounts now laid before you shows that at the end of the year under report the cash and other assets of the association amounted in all to Rs. 9,900, of which Rs. 7,000 are invested in 5 per cent. Municipal Tanna Works Loan.

In proposing the adoption of the report, the president said :—Gentlemen,—I cannot accept the honour you have done me in asking me to preside without expressing my regret, and which I am sure is shared by you all, that our worthy president, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, cannot manage to occupy the chair. You all know, gentlemen, the warm interest he has taken in the working of our association, and it would have been very satisfactory to us all if he had been able to be present at the annual meeting. As, however, I am requested to the chair, I hope, gentlemen, you will be indulgent if there are any shortcomings in the discharge of my duties as I have been rather suddenly entrusted with the task. I need not take up your time by detailing to you all the various public questions with which the association has dealt during the year, as the report which has been just laid before you will give a full an account as you could desire, but you will allow me to make a passing remark or two which suggest themselves to me when I think of the important public questions with which this association has identified itself ever since its beginning. When this association was started it was apprehended in certain quarters that it would never be a success from such a body, but gentlemen, although the second year of its existence is completed, no one can deny the real good work it has done, and for proof you have only to recollect the different great occasions of public importance when this association has taken such a leading part. You can hardly overrate the valuable services it has done by instituting with the other associations in the presidency and throughout the whole country of which the last congress at Calcutta is such a substantial proof. You can likewise hardly overrate the important part it has taken in the Police Service question and the appointment of a Royal Commission in regard to its financial and educational policies, and this now brings me to a question which I cannot pass by without noticing. I do not think if I may be allowed to say so that what it has done, and by the esteem in which it is held by the entire native community, and chiefly by the weight and importance which Government attaches to all its representations that this association has disarmed hostile criticism and prove itself to be the faithful representative of the people and shown itself fully equal to the difficult task of reflecting the aspirations of the natives, and I cannot conclude without saying that this has all been in a great measure due to the strenuous exertions of the honorary secretaries, the Hon. Mr Telang, Mr. P. M. Mehta and last, not least, Mr. Dinshaw Vacha.

Mr. Mody, in seconding the proposition, referred to the amount of useful work the association had done during the year in a quiet unostentatious manner. It was then proposed and carried "That Messrs. N. R. Ranina and Sorabjee Warden be appointed scrutineers to examine the votes for election of council for the current year and declare the results" "That Mr. M. P. Kharegat be appointed auditor for the current year. That the best thanks of the meeting be given to the retiring council and to the secretaries for the ability with which they conducted the affairs of the association during the year under report."

Mr. Chandravarkar in a few words of eulogy proposed "That this meeting desires to place on record their great gratification at the well merited honour conferred upon the president of the association by her Majesty the Queen-Empress for his long continued public services and his munificent and well merited liberality.

Mr. Hassumbhai Visram seconded the proposition and it was carried.

Mr. Bhownuggree proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman. He said that Mr. Patel had for the better part of his life been immersed in mercantile pursuits, but he had still found time to take every active interest in various movements started for the good of the country. Mr. Patel was not a radical, he did not hold very advanced views, and a man of this kind was just the one they wanted, as one of the greatest reproaches made against them was that they were too radical. He asked them to carry the vote with acclamation. (Cheers.)

Mr. P. M. Mehta seconded the proposition, but for reasons directly contrary to those given by Mr. Bhownuggree. (Laughter.) Mr. Patel, whom he knew well, and whose associate he was in the working of the association, was a radical—(cheers and laughter)—and held very advanced views. (Renewed cheers and laughter.) And though he had been for the greatest part of his life immersed in commercial pursuits he still held very enlightened views on most matters, and had been of great assistance to the association by his enlightened advice. (Cheers.) He would, therefore, ask them to carry the vote very enthusiastically.

The vote was carried with acclamation, and the proceedings were brought to a close.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities. Used daily the gums, previously tender, tinge themselves below to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers. Observe brilliant, from decayed teeth or tobacco stains. The "Fragrant Floriline" is the best dentifrice in the world. Sold by Chemists, Perfumers, &c., &c., at 1s. per bottle, or sent post free for 1s. 6d. in stamps by the proprietor of the same, Peter Lee, M

smash. I sped up to the [illegible] There nobody seemed in the least disturbed or anxious. One of the ladies remarked that the tide was probably not high enough. The words were hardly out of her mouth when there was another bump, and at the same time several gentlemen came into the saloon, and told their wives to come on deck, as there was something the matter. In spite of the efforts of the stewardess, who tried to reassure us, we all rushed on deck, and as I got there I heard the captain give the order to launch the boats. Then there was a moment of indescribable panic. The women were shrieking and clinging to their husbands, crying and bidding them farewell. Others, who were aware of the presence on board of a Catholic priest and a Protestant clergyman, loudly clamoured for them. These ecclesiastics speedily made their appearance, and were surrounded by their co-religionists, who fell on their knees and asked their blessing. Meanwhile the water was rising in the vessel, and, glancing down the companion-way into the cabin, I could see the abandoned luggage floating about. After the first moment of scare every one rushed to the boats, which appeared to be encumbered with cordage. In spite of the sailors' efforts, attempts were made to get into them before they were launched. Finally one of them, containing sixteen people, was lowered, and capsized before it got clear of the ship. Two persons were pulled out of the water by boat hooks; but I saw no other passengers picked up. It was daylight by this time. Two other boats laden with passengers moved off. A third boat was about to follow, when I shouted, "Take me!" and, sliding down a rope, thanks to one of the passengers, I got a place in it. We rowed towards the shore, which we reached in about twenty minutes, the other boats having taken another direction. We were obliged to disembark at about eight metres from the shore; but, though we felt the ground, the waves were so strong that I was twice knocked over. At that time the men of the Customs, instead of helping us, asked us if we had anything about us liable to duty. However, they did not press the point, and we were duly allowed to find our way to an inn, where we were able to warm ourselves and dry our clothes. An hour later an innkeeper undertook to convey us to Dieppe for 3 fr. per head. We got there at half-past ten in the morning. As most of us had lost our tickets and money, we went to the English shipping agency to which the Victoria belonged. We were very badly received. We had to wait over a quarter of an hour, and were finally referred to the station-master, to whom we explained our position. He treated us very kindly, and we found refuge in an hotel, where linen was lent us, and at three o'clock we took the train to Paris."

THE EASTER MANŒUVRES.

THE number of volunteers, principally belonging to the metropolitan district, who took part in the operations on Easter Monday, is estimated at about 22,000 officers and men. The chief centres were Dover and Eastbourne, towards which marching columns manœuvred, and where the operations culminated in sham fights on Monday; several regiments spent the holidays in the camp at Aldershot, and others were engaged at Portsmouth, Chatham, and elsewhere, some of the forts at Sheerness being taken over by volunteer artillerymen. The operations in which the greatest number of men took part were the march to and the field-day at Dover: about 14,000 men (including some regular troops) were engaged there, and the marching columns were considerably heavier than has hitherto been the case. Two novel features were introduced—a pigeon service, and a body of cyclist scouts who scoured the country in front and on the flanks of the columns, and acted as orderlies. After the operations the Duke of Cambridge issued the following general order:—"His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief desires to record his approbation of the admirable manner in which the operations connected with the annual Easter Monday Review of the volunteers were carried out to-day at Dover. The steadiness and general efficiency of the force reflect great credit upon officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and show that much care and attention have been devoted to their drill and military duties during the past year. His Royal Highness was particularly pleased to notice the excellent fire discipline and also the quiet manner in which the men moved and were handled while engaged under fire. Further, his Royal Highness was struck with the soldier-like appearance of the battalions which marched into Dover on Saturday afternoon. The men were finishing a many march, and their smart marching discipline in the ranks and absence of straggling were deserving of all praise." The operations at Eastbourne were on a smaller scale, but not less instructive to the volunteers, about six thousand of whom took part in them. The volunteers who went to Aldershot were engaged in a field-day with the regular troops there on Easter Monday, Sir Archibald Alison issuing the following order respecting them:—"The Lieutenant-General commanding cannot allow the volunteer battalions who have formed part of the division this Easter to leave Aldershot without recording the pleasure it gives him to certify that in behaviour, discipline, and zeal at drill they have kept up the high reputation which the force has gained in past years in this command. It gave him much satisfaction to find that one battalion (the 19th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers) had come into the command completely equipped in all respects like a regiment of the line, with great-coats valised, water-bottles, gaiters, etc., and was accompanied by trained stretcher-bearers and signallers, and to observe the steadiness of all the battalions at the field-day yesterday, more particularly when manœuvring and when marching past. One point in manœuvring to which the Lieutenant-General would like the volunteers to direct, if possible, more attention is the necessity of preserving the most strict fire discipline in the latter stages of the attack. Nothing tests this so much as perfect silence in the ranks and the correctness of the sectional volleys. The result of the practice at the ranges made by two battalions which here shows that what is wanting to make the volunteers good average shots is very careful position drill."

OBITUARY.

COLONEL HUGH HUGHES LLOYD, late of the 72nd Bengal Native Infantry, died at Wyavon Lodge, Monmouth, on April 7. The deceased officer entered the military service of the East India Company in 1826, was promoted to a lieutenancy in 1829, and attained the rank of captain in 1838. He commanded the regiment throughout the first siege and operations in the neighbourhood of Mooltan, and succeeded to the command of the right centre column in the attack on the suburbs of that fortress on Dec. 27, 1848. He was also in command of the regiment at the battle of Goojerat, which finally broke the Sikh power and placed the Punjab at our disposal. For his service in this battle he received the medal, and also the brevet rank of major. In 1854 he was promoted to the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel. In March 1857, a few months before the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny, he obtained a furlough to Europe on sick certificate, his regiment being then stationed at Agra, but as the state of his health did not permit him to return to active duty he was placed on the retired list of July 1, of that year, with the honorary rank of colonel.

COLONEL W. SINCLAIR.—We have to announce the death of Colonel Walter Sinclair, which occurred at Wenlock House, Eastbourne, on April 6, at the age of forty-five. His health had suffered much during the first Egyptoin campaign, in which he served with his regiment at Ramleh, and feeling himself unequal, from the effects of Egyptian fever, to any further foreign service, he retired two years ago. He had the Egyptian medal and the Khedive's star. Colonel Sinclair joined the 24th Regiment (South Wales Borderers) in India in 1861, but afterwards exchanged into the 38th (South Staffordshire). In India he served ten years and in Malta three. He was a conscientious, zealous, and painstaking officer, universally popular with his brothers in arms and with the men. The 1st South Staffordshire Regiment, which he commanded, won conspicuous praise from Sir Archibald Alison in Egypt, and afterwards from Lord Wolseley. Colonel Sinclair came of a family of distinguished soldiers.

THE CONDITION F RUSSIA.

AN Odessa correspondent writes:—The internal condition of Russia has never been so dangerous as at present. Trade is very nearly at a standstill, native industries are paralysed, whole districts are in a state of semi-starvation, the people think that Russia is thwarted abroad, and consider that she is even treated with contumacy by a small State like Bulgaria. Official corruption and peculation were never more rife. There is not a single Minister whom the people trust, and, worst of all, the Czar is prevented by the aristocracy from ascertaining the true condition of his kingdom. The real enemies of Russia are those who stand between the throne and the people, those whose interest it is to keep the head of the State out of touch with the masses. The conflict is not really between the Czar and the people, but between the latter and the aristocracy, who in face of the slow but inevitable advance of modern freedom are desperately fighting for their privileges. The struggle cannot last much longer, but in the meantime the Czar is the victim. The aristocracy say the people are not yet fitted for Constitutional Government; that they are not sufficiently educated to understand or appreciate anything in the shape of a Constitution. It would be more correct to say that they do not want a Constitution. I have had opportunities of forming a tolerably fair estimate of the popular sentiment on this subject. I am of course here excluding some rational and many wild theories of the Young Russia party. My conviction on this point is that the people, as a rule, only want their Monarchy reformed. They want the Russian code administered justly. They want administrative abuses reformed, and a resettlement of agrarian questions. They want judges who are not corrupt, but most of all they want to feel and to see the guiding hand of their Czar. To say that Russia desires a Constitution in the Western European acceptation of the term is to misrepresent the popular desire. To grant a Constitution to the Russian people at this moment would be to re-enact the comedy of Midhat Pacha's Assembly at Constantinople. There are undoubtedly great dangers now threatening the autocratic Government of Russia, but if the Czar were wise in his generation he could crush out sedition at one sweep and regain the wavering allegiance of the masses. Let Alexander III. break fearlessly through the influence of the clique which keeps him in ignorance of the condition and necessities of his subjects, and he will find the naturally loyal and warm-hearted people not ungrateful. A certain number of the Panslavist leaders might with advantage be banished. This at all events should be the first step and one for which the other Powers would heartily commend the Czar.

THE best safeguard for the general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperients and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Rs. 1-4.

WRECK OF A CHANNEL STEAMER.—SERIOUS LOSS OF LIFE.

THE London and Brighton Company's steamer Victoria was wrecked while on her passage from Newhaven to Dieppe on Wednesday morning, April 13, and there was serious loss of life. The exact number of lives lost had not been ascertained on Thursday night, but it was feared that about twenty persons had perished.

The following is the report made to the company by the captain of the vessel:—"Left Newhaven at 11.30 p.m. on the 12th inst. Good sailing; wind east, fresh. Weather very well until about 4.0 a.m. Weather thick on land. Had seen no light nor heard the horn on the cape. All at once I perceived a dark shade, which I thought to be land. Stopped engines, and went full speed astern for the space of three or four minutes. Then went ahead on port helm, thinking it was easterly of Dieppe, and hearing the horn on the cape. Whereupon the ship's head was turned by compass due south upon the rock and immediately began to fill, settling down by head still remaining upon the rock. Ordered mate to lower boats and land passengers. When lower ing the port quarter boat, level with the rail, passengers all made a rush to her jumping in as soon as the boat was lowered in opposition to all the officers could do to prevent them, being the first boat. Owing to the act of lowering, a lady's shawl became entangled in the after-fall, and choked the block. At the time a sea struck the boat, caused the fore-tackle to unhook, capsizing the boat and throwing all the passengers into the water, of whom we saved two with life-belts. We then put as many as prudent into the other lifeboat, and they shifted away to leeward of the ship. I landed the remainder with the other life-boat in safety under the cape. Remained by the ship till the sea was making a clean breach over her. I left with the remainder of the crew and proceeded to Dieppe, where we arrived about midday. I very much regret the loss of life which has occurred; but feel assured that had the passengers listened to my entreaties, and been steady and obeyed my orders, all would have been saved. I can only attribute the fog and accident to the fog and the not sounding of the horn at the cape.—John Clark, master of steamship Victoria."

One of the stewards on the steamer has made the following statement to a reporter:—"I was below in the main cabin at the moment of the collision, which took place about ten to twelve minutes after four o'clock. The shock, which made the ship reel, was very great, and appeared at once to cause every one to rush on deck to see what was the matter. When I reached the deck I saw the captain, and heard him giving his orders with distinctness to lower the boats. The first boat lowered was that to leeward. Into this I saw Frenchmen scrambling without the slightest regard for the women, who were piteously crying for aid. The French travellers no doubt lost their heads completely. We did our best to restrain them from overloading the boat; and in this we were somewhat successful. Seeing there was no hope for it but to lower the boat, so as to get the women into the next boat, we let go the ropes. A woman with a shawl upon her arm stood close to the stern davit, and as the rope ran through the block it caught the shawl and dragged it into the pulley-block so that the latter got clogged. The bow davit ran true; so the bows of the boat reached the water. At that moment a wave came, and, raising the bows, threw the ring in the boat off the hook of the davit-pulley, and the craft instantly dropped low down into the water, and the people in her were thrown out, and left struggling. Life-belts, rafts, seats, coops, and other help were thrown overboard to them; but, whether stricken by panic, or by reason of clutching to each other, only two or three of this lot were saved. There was a choppy nasty sea, and we could see in the midst of the turmoil on board that many people were preparing to jump overboard. I kept several back from doing such a mad thing, and had to use some force. I left the bows and went to assist at the stern-boats two minutes after the first boat got away, and in two minutes later the cable of the forepart of the ship was submerged, and the sea was rushing over the fore-deck as far as the saloon-door. This gave rise to a belief that the ship was sinking very quickly; and another thing which caused a panic was the floating about on deck of the life-buoys. We had taken a number of them on board the night before at Newhaven, and placed them loose on deck for easy landing. With the sea washing over the deck and the quivering of the vessel on the rocks, the buoys became loose, and many passengers fell over them or were knocked down. In the second boat, which we launched successfully, there were a great number of women and children, but there was great difficulty in making them take their seats properly, as they were in such fear." One old lady we had to bodily lift from the deck to the boat, as she would not of free will get on board the boat. Every one was dressed, as only ten minutes before the collision the chief mate and the carpenter (the latter is missing) had gone round the ship to tell the passengers that they were close to the harbour and to collect tickets. The second and third boats drifted away west in the direction of Pourtop, twenty miles distant, where they landed their passengers, but were of no further help to us. There was only one boat left, and this the captain ordered to make straight for the cliffs, half a mile distant, and a landing-place, and then return. The boat went and found a piece of shingle about a mile away where five times she landed loads, the captain coming off on the last journey. I came off the fourth journey and then I saw that the Victoria was rapidly being covered by the inflowing tide. At high tide there was nothing to be seen of her except her masts and funnels. I saw Mr. Allen go into the engine-room and turn off all the cocks. I think he saved us all from a terrible death. I am sure that the fog-horn was not sounding from Cape d'Ailly when we struck, for we all noticed it. The fog was very thick, and there was every reason that the horn should be sounding. It was a full hour after the Victoria struck when we first heard the fog-horn. There is no doubt it was put to work after we had reached the shore. We were treated everywhere on the French coast with kindness."

A FOREIGN French lady, a pupil at the French Catholic Convent at Worthing, who was a passenger on board, gives a very graphic account of her experiences on the Victoria. She says among the passengers were some pupils of the convent returning to their homes in France. She proceeds:—"At about three in the morning the steward warned us it was time to get up and prepare for landing. I had barely put on my clothes when there was the sound of a formidable

ANOTHER ATTEMPT AGAINST THE CZAR.

ANOTHER attempt to kill the Czar is reported to have been frustrated in St. Petersburg. The *Times* correspondent, in the Russian capital, says:—

Some newsmongers here will have it that a fresh attempt was meditated against the Czar on Wednesday, April 14, while his Majesty was in town on a visit to the Horse Guards Regiment, on the occasion of the latter's *fete*. It is certainly a fact that several arrests of students and others were made in the streets about the time of the passing of the Imperial party between the Winter Palace, where the reception of the Japanese Prince was held, and the riding-school of the Horse Guards; but whether or not any of the arrested persons carried bombs or other murderous weapons is not possible to ascertain. Eye-witnesses relate that the arrests of a couple of suspected individuals who appeared to be hiding within the recess of a doorway at the corner of the Nevsky and Morskaia, only ten minutes before the Emperor and the Empress drove along from the palace. Besides this, a more remarkable incident took place just as the Imperial carriage entered the Grand Morskaia from the Winter Palace. A young man, rather shabbily dressed, stood in the road, holding a paper out at arm's-length towards the carriage. The Emperor saw it, and at once ordered his coachman to pull up. There were no less than eight secret police-agents, besides three or four policemen in uniform, on the hundred yards or so of pavement, constituting this small section of the Grand Morskaia, and these men immediately sprang forward and seized upon the audacious obstructor of the Imperial progress; while General Gresser, the prefect, who was following behind, as usual, leaped out of his carriage, pale with alarm and anxiety. The Emperor ordered the paper—which was, of course, a petition—to be given to him in the carriage, and the petitioner was promptly marched off to the nearest police station. What was in the petition nobody knows. At that moment another police-officer came up and informed the prefect, who, in his turn, informed the Czar, of the capture of the two suspected individuals above related. It is further reported that on arriving at the Annitchkin Palace, before returning to Gatchina, the Czar found some threatening letters on his table. This detail, however, is probably an imaginary, or at least an exaggerated, one. In any case, the appearance of Alexander III., as he drove through the streets on Wednesday, amid the disquieting incidents above mentioned, had not altered in the least from the revival of these signs of discontent and conspiracy.

According to reports which have reached Berlin, a bomb was thrown at the Emperor and the Empress, and a young man and a young woman were arrested. The account of the matter given in Vienna is that, just before the Czar drove by, on the way to the Gatchina Railway Station, a young man, who was apparently a student, and a girl were seen standing on the steps of No. 14, Great Morskaia. They both wore thick plaids thrown across their shoulders; and the singularity of their demeanour and costume attracted the attention of the police, who immediately took them into custody. Several bombs were found concealed in their plaids.

A telegram from Odessa says that 482 officers of the army arrived there on Sunday, April 10, under a strong military escort. They are accused of moral complicity in an attempt on the Czar's life, and will be transported to Eastern Asia. The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says:—

The moral complicity in the late regicide plot simply means that different parts of the country men are being arrested and summarily sentenced to transportation, who are not Nihilists, but are merely suspected of sympathizing with that class in Russia to whom I have previously referred as "malcontents." Many of them have nothing in common with the Nihilist, save doctrines of assassination they repudiate with horror. In reality, however, they form a vast revolutionary party whose ranks are swelling daily, and who, although entirely distinct from the Nihilists, are destined to reap the fruits of Nihilistic action. The malcontents in Russia are at a great disadvantage as compared with the reformers of other countries. There are in Russia no means of the legitimate propaganda of liberal ideas by the press or public meetings. Their party is reduced to clandestine channels and agencies. There are provinces with a population of 200,000, spread over an area as large as France, and who, at certain times of the year, are without means of communication. Other provinces, there are again, of the same size which it takes a month to reach by the existing means of locomotion. The inhabitants speak different dialects; and do not understand each other. In such a country ideas travel slowly, and concerted action encounters almost insuperable obstacles. Yet the revolutionary movement has penetrated to the remote districts of the empire. It has taken firm root, particularly amongst the lesser nobility, who have never countenanced Nihilism. What these people desire is a Constitution on the lines a Magna Charta, or what a great European statesman in his own country called the necessary liberties. No reasonable Russian dreams of claiming a Constitution that would endow the country with parliamentary government, and which, in the present state of the nation, it would be totally impossible to apply. The maximum of the reforms advocated by the more lightened classes, is the abolition of corporal punishment and equality before the law, extension of the institution of provincial assemblies to all the provinces without exception, regardless of the difference of nationalities; the right of petition for the provincial assemblies; freedom of the press and of public meeting; reform of the system of taxation; which at present is most unequally distributed; reforms; reform of the administrative bureaucracy, doing away with the militarism of the Civil Service; suppression of the third section in the Imperial Chancellery and organization of a less arbitrary police department; freedom of worship; emancipation of the Jews and of the other religious sects whose civil rights are restricted; abolition of privileges in the army; and an amnesty to political convicts who have not been condemned for any common crime.

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THE SOBRIETY OF THE PEOPLE OF INDIA.

MR. C. T. BUCKLAND, late Bengal C. S., writes as follows to the *Times*:—

In the *Times* of March 31, Archdeacon Farrar is reported to have made the following remark at the meeting held to consider the drink traffic and the demoralization of native races:—"We found India sober, and we have made it drunken." I have waited till the din of Parliamentary strife ceased in the brief Easter vacation before asking you to allow me to resent and to contradict, on behalf of the people of India, the grave accusation of Archdeacon Farrar that they are drunken. It may be admitted that the Archdeacon's intention was to accuse his own countrymen, and his own Governments, of having made a sober people a drunken people. It is, perhaps, permissible for pious and charitable people to incriminate themselves as participating in the national sin and wickedness; and the Archdeacon may be forgiven for thus humiliating and abasing himself and his country by the confession of their iniquity. But is it any justification for a man to confess that he has consorted with a thief when the person to whom he refers is not a thief? And is it justifiable to bewail our sin of having made the Indian people drunken when we have not made them drunken? The people of India are not prepared to admit that they are drunken. You may take a horse to the water, but you cannot make it drink. If the people of India are drunken there must have been some consent on their part when their English rulers tried to make them drink. Fortunately, statistical figures are forthcoming, at least as regards the province of Bengal, which will convince any reasonable person that the efforts of the English nation and its Government to make the people of India drunken have as yet been unsuccessful. As India is a large country, there are propably representatives of Madras and Bombay, and the other provinces, who will be able to supply their statistics. Only the figures from Bengal are at my disposal. The Government of Bengal appointed a Special Commission in 1883 to inquire into the Excise arrangements of the province, and Mr. Edgar, of the Civil Service, was at the head of the Commission. Mr. Edgar and his colleagues made exhaustive inquiries, and submitted their report in 1884. The general scope of their report was to propose to Government every scheme that could suggest itself for checking the consumption of spirituous liquors and drugs, consistently with the prevention of smuggling and the taxation of the country remaining undisturbed. I will not trouble readers to be troubled with details. Annexed to the report there are numerous statistical returns from which the following figures are derived. The population of Bengal is, in round numbers, 60 millions. Out of these 60 millions only five millions consume spirituous liquors. The Excise revenue derived from this consumption in 1883-84 was only £622,000 sterling. The consumption of liquor was less than two-tenths of a gallon per head of the actual consumers; and the incidence of the revenue to Government was only one rupee and a fraction, or (at par) two shillings a head. Let these figures be compared with the figures of the English drink bill, as they have been recently published in the *Times*. On the whole English population the individual average expenditure is nearly four pounds a head per annum. If these figures are wrong, they can be corrected. There is an old adage that people who live in glass houses should not throw stones; and it would be well for Archdeacon Farrar and the Bishop of London and their friends to look around them in London before they denounce the people of India as drunken. The people of India are, happily, still the most sober people of whom we have any trustworthy record.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Pre-eminently the Cod Liver Oil for use in India and in warm climates. Joseph J. Pope, Esq., late Staff-Surgeon, Army, writes:—"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil remained unchanged by tropical heat on foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The Oil of Dr. de Jongh places in every one's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

TRIBSMEN ON THE PRESS.

THE "Pall Mall Gazette," which ever since 1880, has been the most Irish of London newspapers, is one of the few English journals which have no Irishmen on their staff. The London correspondent of the "Kerry Sentinel" (it says) recently compiled the following list of Irishmen on the London papers, past and present:—

The late editor of the "Times" (most famous journalist in Europe). Mr. Delane, was an Irishman.

The chief leader writer of the "Times" at present, and author of all the anti-Irish articles, Mr. Wilson, is a Cork man.

The chief leader writer of the "Morning Advertiser" (Tory), Mr. W. B. Gulnal, is a Bottlewasher man.

The chief writer of the "Daily News," until quite recently, was Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P.

One of the principal cartoonists in Punch (the inimitable absolver of scenes in Parliament), Mr. Harry Furniss, a Dublin man.

The chief leader writer of the "Globe" (Tory organ), Mr. Gainel.

The sub-editor of the "Morning Advertiser," Mr. Talbot, is a Maryborough man.

The editor of the "Daily Chronicle" (Unionist organ), is Mr. Boyle, a Queen's countyman.

The sub-editor of the "Standard" is Mr. Fitzgibbon, a Cork man.

The sub-editor of the "Daily Telegraph," Mr. O'Sullivan another Irishman.

The late proprietor and founder of the "Liverpool Post" (Gladstonian), Mr. Whitty, Meathman.

The chief reviewer of the "Athenæum" (literary journal) Mr. Duply, an Irishman.

The chief foreign leader writer of the "Morning Post" (Tory), Mr. Frank Hugh O'Donnell.

The chief home leader writer of the "Morning Post" Mr. Baker Greenhow, who is a barrister, but never defended two Fenians at the Old Bailey in 1867.

The editor of the "Daily News," Mr. Luey, is of Irish extraction.

The editor of the "Bombay Gazette" (chief English organ in India), Mr. Gratton Geary, is an Irishman.

The late editor of the Conservative "Evening News" (London), Mr. Charles Williamson, was a Derry man.

Five of the "Times" parliamentary corps are Irishmen.

Two of the "Standard" corps are Irishmen.

Two of the "Daily News" are also Irish.

The leader of the "Morning Advertiser" parliamentary corps is an Irishman, Mr. T. Doyle.

The leader of the "Morning Post" parliamentary corps is Mr. Dunply, an Irishmen.

The London correspondent of the "Liverpool Post," the "Sheffield Independent," the "Darlington Echo," &c., is Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P.

DEATH OF THE RIGHT HON. C. N. NEWDEGATE.

THE death is announced of the Right Hon. Charles Newdigate Newdegate, which occurred at Arbury-hall his Warwickshire seat. The right hon. gentleman, who was 71 years of age, had for some time past suffered from ill health, and from this cause he was reluctantly compelled early in 1885 to retire from the representation in Parliament of North Warwickshire which he had served uninterruptedly for over 32 years. As only son of the late Mr. C. Newdigate Newdegate, by Maria, daughter of Mr. Aycough Boothby, he succeeded his father in 1819, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated M. A. and D. C. L. He entered Parliament in 1843, when he was returned unopposed as a Protectionist for the constituency he has all along represented. By the death of Mr. Newdegate, Warwickshire has lost one of the kindest and best of her sons. It is not too much to say that the best part of Mr. Newdegate's life was spent in Parliamentary or public matters. Their party is reduced to clandestine channels and agencies. There are provinces with a population of 200,000, spread over an area as large as France, and who, at certain times of the year, are without means of communication. Other provinces, there are again, of the same size which it takes a month to reach by the existing means of locomotion. The inhabitants speak different dialects; and do not understand each other. In such a country ideas travel slowly, and concerted action encounters almost insuperable obstacles. Yet the revolutionary movement has penetrated to the remote districts of the empire. It has taken firm root, particularly amongst the lesser nobility, who have never countenanced Nihilism. What these people desire is a Constitution on the lines a Magna Charta, or what a great European statesman in his own country called the necessary liberties. No reasonable Russian dreams of claiming a Constitution that would endow the country with parliamentary government, and which, in the present state of the nation, it would be totally impossible to apply. The maximum of the reforms advocated by the more lightened classes, is the abolition of corporal punishment and equality before the law, extension of the institution of provincial assemblies to all the provinces without exception, regardless of the difference of nationalities; the right of petition for the provincial assemblies; freedom of the press and of public meeting; reform of the system of taxation; which at present is most unequally distributed; reforms; reform of the administrative bureaucracy, doing away with the militarism of the Civil Service; suppression of the third section in the Imperial Chancellery and organization of a less arbitrary police department; freedom of worship; emancipation of the Jews and of the other religious sects whose civil rights are restricted; abolition of privileges in the army; and an amnesty to political convicts who have not been condemned for any common crime.

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LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL AT BIRMINGHAM.

LORD Randolph Churchill addressed a large Conservative meeting held in the Birmingham Town Hall on April 14th. He said that he regretted that the country had in this year of jubilee been thrown into a state of commotion and political strife. "The cause was that Mr Gladstone, at the head of the party of repeal, was seeking prematurely and almost as it were in desperation to nullify the result of the last general election, and to coerce the people of England into a reversal of the position solemnly arrived at by them less than nine months ago Mr G ladstone's scheme for dealing with the Irish question was rejectedthe last electionfroot and branch. The country desired that the Union in its present form should be maintained and that Ireland should continue to be governed by the Queen's Government responsible to the Imperial Parliament at Westminster He maintained that in introducing the Crimes Bill the Government would simply redeem the pledges they gave in the August last. In both Houses of Parliament they had said that the state of Ireland was such that if the Queen's Government and Parliament were to continue to exercise authority and practically to govern in Ireland, it was absolutely necessary that the Government should be strengthened by special legislative provisions for the detection and punishment of crime and for the repression of intimidation. That being so, a tremendous cry was raised by the party of repeal." There was nothing more false than the allegation which was now put forward by many Radical speakers that the Conservative party at the last election pledged themselves against that kind of legislation which was improperly termed coercive legislation. What the Conservative party pledged themselves was that they would maintain the Union in practical form, that they would continue to govern Ireland under the authority of the Parliament at Westminster, by the ordinary law if possible, but if not possible by the ordinary law, by a strengthened law; and he felt that there could be no doubt whatever in any reasonable mind that the great body of the country perfectly understood that pledge. "Mr. Gladstone was attempting, by parliamentary obstruction and extra-parliamentary agitation to bring the House of Commons into disrepute and to paralyze and put an end to it. He had deliberately prompted and encouraged movements of various kinds, by individuals and by faction, which had for their object the weakening of the authority of the Speaker. This manœuvre was one of a most insidious character, and they could not be too much on their guard against it. If they allowed the authority of the Speaker to be weakened or seriously wounded the House of Commons would become nothing else but a tumultuous and brawling mob. The present Speaker was chosen for his high office by Mr Gladstone himself; but now, when the Speaker's authority was assailed in every way, Mr. Gladstone was never in his place either to protest against the insult or to protect the authority of the chair. By action, declamation, by party obstruction by agitation by correspondence and by every kind, Mr Gladstone hoped to terrify and alarm Parliament into permitting that great evil of anarchy in Ireland to proceed and to conquer the resolution of the English people. With one hand he added fuel to the flames in Ireland by his attitude to the National Legue, and with the other by his attitude in Parliament, he endeavoured to cut off the water-supply which would extinguish the flames. And from the picture of a political incendiary the mind could not possibly concive" Mr. Gladstone hoped that the democracy of England would grow weary of this struggle. The principle of democracy was now on its trial. It was for the electors to show conclusively whether permanent reliance could be placed on them. He would be supposed, from the arguments used by those who advocated the repeal of the Union, that Ireland was being treated by Britain as a conquered country, and that the Irish were being governed as an enslaved people. If that was true, he would be a Home Ruler to-morrow But what were the facts of the case? The Irish people were as free for all practical purposes as those in that hall. He knew of no country in the world, not even America, which had larger lengths of freedom than Ireland. That being so, what was the language the Government used towards Ireland? They said:" We take no credit whatever ourselves for this political equality, we admit it is your right under the Act of Union; further every development of political freedom which we devise for ourselves in the future we shall offer fully to Ireland now. If Ireland has suffered in the past from British ignarance, neglect or apathy, we have made amends in recent years, and we will make yet more amends; but for your sakes, and for our sakes, who have a common interest, and for and he sake of the safety and honour and power—ay even for the life of this vast and varied empire, we and we alone insist that you shall live peaceably and amicably with us under one Parliament, one Government, and one throne." The Nationalists refused to be met in this spirit, and replied with threats. With that reply Mr Gladstone had identified himself. To encounter and nullify the effect of that most formidable menace he called upon the British people to support the Government. He had a great and abiding faith in the British democracy, and he did not believe it was capable of going wrong on any great question for an appreciable length of time.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

DR. VILLIERS STANFORD has revised and largely re-written the music of his opera, "The Canterbury Pilgrims' Bravo, Dr. Stanford! The occasions are not many in which a composer comes to see eye to eye with his critics, and sets about amending, in the light of experience, that which inexperience made faulty. As soon as the new version is complete, steps will be taken, we hope, to produce it.

Lord Tennyson's Jubilee Ode has been set to music, at the noble author's request, by Dr. Villiers Stanford. The music is for soprano solo, chorus, and orchestra, and we fully expect to find it a great deal better than the words.

We are to have an Irish Symphony after all, though not from the pen of Mr. F. Hamilton Cowen. Dr. Stanford, himself a native of the Emerald Isles, is the composer of it, and the work will be first performed at one of the forthcoming Richter Concerts. We are unable to say whether or no Dr. Stanford has written to a "programme." Probably not; but, if he have, he must have felt embarrassed by the wealth of material presented by the circumstances of his country. The new Symphonist is the character of the themes at any rate, should be one of much beauty.

The repertory of the Musical Services held in Gloucester Cathedral at the instance of the present Master of Trinity is now complete. It comprises selections from the "Messiah," "Elijah," "St. Paul," "Hymn of Praise," and "Creation," together with examples of Beethoven, Bach, Rossini, Mozart, Gounod, Wesley, Spohr, Stainer, Chopin, Goldmark, Gerolli, Costa and others. All this good music was presented under the most impressive conditions to forty thousand people, at a total cost of £28. Well may the energetic organist and conductor, Mr. C. L. Williams, be content, and the new Dean (Dr. Spence) was prepared to resent the performance of Handel's Dettingen Te Deum.

A report of the contents of the original manuscript of Wagner's "Fliegende Hollander" has been found in the library of the late King of Bavaria—a not unlikely place. It contains a note in the hand-writing of the composer, to this effect; "Finished, Sept. 13, 1841, at Meudon, near Paris, in gloom and in misery. Per aspera ad astra. Courage! Courage! Courage! Never despair!" M. Adolphe Jullien would have known of the inscription, and used it further to illustrate the tendency of this extraordinary man towards striking an attitude at all times and seasons. His darkness and suffering were very much his own fault, and were no worse than scores of great men have endured in patient dignity and quiet hope.

Sullivan's "Golden Legend" seems to have had better luck than the generality of its second performance, thanks mainly to the efforts of Madame Albani, who replaced the inefficient Pattini. We strongly suspect that if the secret history of this Berlin affair could be written, it would prove both amusing and instructive. The main point at present is that the critics refuse to see anything worthy of praise in this "Legend." They call it colourless! So it is, just as a symphony by Mozart, or, indeed, any work not belonging to modern sensationalism, is colourless. These Berlin writers would seem to have lived so long on condiments that they have no taste left for pure music. But has not prejudice against an Englishman something to do with their wonderful unanimity? The fiction must be kept up that nothing good can come out of the Nazareth of musical nations. "Give a dog a bad name," &c. But, happily, we are now in a position to treat this Continental contempt with indifference.

There is a natural disposition just now to "extemplois" Verdi, and a Milanese firm—not Ricordi—has conceived the idea of presenting the venerable master with an "International Album," containing the signatures of those all over the world who desire to express their respect and admiration. But the grace of this scheme is somewhat spoiled by the regulation that each subscriber shall contribute 50 centimes, receiving in return a print representing the apotheosis of "Otello," and that collo ctors of signatures(and subscriptions) will be rewarded in proportion to their success.

No sooner, in these days, does some benefactor of the species make a discovery that thrills the world with joy than some cold-blooded person writes to say that there is nothing in it. The other day we were told that the secret of the Cremona violin varnish was a secret no longer, the recipe having been discovered in a MS. bearing the book-mark "Ex Bibliotheca de Cardenas." Just as everybody interested in violins was beginning to rejoice he exceedingly glad, a gentleman writes that he has examined the MS. and finds in it nothing about Cremona violins, but only some recipes for japanning. Like the baseless fabric of a vision vanished all hopes of cheap Cremonas. Perhaps it is now the turn of the fortunate folk who own "Strads' to sing jubilate.

The latest catalogue issued by Leo Lippmannsohn, the great German autograph collector, contains some highly remarkable and interesting items, amongst others a MS. opera by the Austrian Emperor Ferdinand III., the original score of Albert Lortzing's unpublished operetta "Mozart," consisting of an overture and nine vocal numbers with orchestral accompaniment; a chatty letter written by Leopold Mozart to an intimate friend, and full of "Mister Wolfgang" exploits—Wolfgang was the great composer's pet name, by which his father usually designated him in familiar correspondence; and several manuscript letters and scores emanating from the pen of the late Richard Wagner. One of the letters, addressed to his body servant Franz Maschek, is a humorous composition, which Wagner wound up by exhorting Maschek to prove by the execution of certain commissions entrusted to him that he was "instinct with the genius that should inspire a true-born valet." This missive the composer of the Tetralogy signed "Your most obedient master, Richard Wagner."

Miss Mary Anderson will commence her first provincial tour, since her return from the United States, on Easter Monday, at the Theatre of Wales, Theatre, Birmingham. An impression has got abroad that Miss Anderson intends putting the "Winter's Tale" into her regular provincial repertoire. Such is not the case. It is intended to play it at Nottingham only. Dean Milman's "Fazio" will be produced for the first time at the Alexandra Theatre, Liverpool, on the last night of the visit to that city.

Stock companies, which have no such a favourable opportunity for the training of theatrical novices, appear to be as dead in America as in England. New York has accordingly started its school of Acting, and recently Mr. Franklin Sargent, the enterprising director, gave an illustration of his method of training which must have been amusing enough. A class of twenty young men and women was called upon to express hate. The eyes of all became fixed, their limbs rigid

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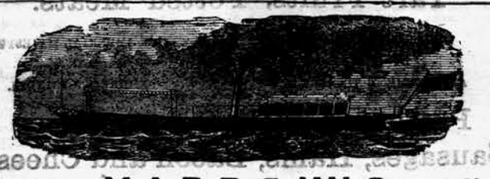

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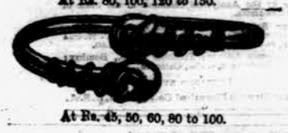

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